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## PAN AMERICANISM AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS<sup>1</sup>

This hall of Americas, where we meet today in such a cordial gathering, speaks for itself. It proves that at least one league of nations exists on earth and that it has been successful since it is a reality. Why? Because it was founded on the theory of equality; it has tried to act according to justice and it has for its aims peace and prosperity for all the countries of the New World. We must only bear in mind that practice does not always correspond to theory and that human justice is far from perfection. Our Pan American league may, however, stand as a model.

The great trouble with the larger and more recent league of nations—may I say the late league of nations—which was said to be universal but in fact was restricted to a managing and patronizing board, was that it resembled too much an old fashioned school, with a severe set of masters, frightened pupils, and even a whip lying on the table for the correction deemed indispensable. Politically it was a council, it was never a league. Yet precedence pointed to a different way.

In 1914-15, France was beaten and invaded, Napoleon had been for fifteen years at least the ogre of Europe—a new scourge of God;—the vanquished sat, however, at the same table with

<sup>1</sup> Read at the joint conference of the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association, December 30, 1920, at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.



the victors and Talleyrand, who always found the proper words for the occasion, certainly because he changed his words according to the occasion, could boldly say to the Czar of Russia that right ought to precede national conveniences. It is true that the Czar replied that right was nothing more than the conveniences of Europe. He was a wise man and he acted according to his wise saying; but the Holy Alliance did not try to deceive the world, as it proclaimed itself a trust organized by kings against peoples. On the contrary now, or rather lately, it has not been said that democracy and oligarchy have practically the same meaning. Democracy has been exalted as the basis and the *raison d'être* of a league which recently established military success as the best qualification for admission to its body.

In 1855, Russia had been detained on its way to Constantinople—this same Byzantium which is described as a den of vice worse than in its worst times of corruption, now that the Turks have ceased effectively to rule on the Bosphorus. The Congress of Paris met under Louis Napoleon's sleepy eyes and enigmatic smile; Russia was not absent from the meeting where Turkey obtained a new lease of life and Cavour laid the foundations of the kingdom of Italy.

In 1878, Turkey had another collapse which was, as always, considered to be the last; but Bismarck acted as a physician, more perhaps as a surgeon, and once more the Ottoman Empire recovered. Both Turkey and Russia were side by side playing the game of politics on the green cloth of the German Chancery.

At Versailles the recollections of the Roi Soleil tended so much towards absolutism that under this powerful suggestion there was a bench of judges with certain criminals at the bar. That was the thing that spoiled a plan which had been the offspring of generous intentions. The world resulted more divided than ever and instead of civilization being restored by a concourse of good will, it had to face disintegration and a decay fostered by so much hatred.

On this side of the Atlantic we never thought of establishing leagues so exclusive that they barred out some nations in favor,



not even of the majority, but of a few initiated. Bolívar dreamt of a league of nations—we call it a dream because the hour had not yet struck for the realization of such a lofty ideal;— but when he attempted it, he did not relegate even Haiti to a black place.

We have had since the Congress of Panama other Pan American meetings, and we started thirty years ago, under the auspices of James G. Blaine, who had the faculty of seeing far ahead, a Bureau of American Republics, which has been irreverently called your Department of Colonies, but which became this Pan American Union, precisely because you did not endeavor to create dependencies. A union cannot imply exceptions or it would be necessary to look for another word for it.

It is true that a certain big stick made its appearance, but a big stick is not exactly the negation of family feelings. It may be fraternal; it is not necessarily tyrannical. Blows do not hurt less for that, but we must always look to intentions, as they may prove good and in spite of the saying, Humanity is guided by intentions more than by anything else.

Our common tradition is a tradition of law, although the particular traditions of each nationality may have been altered by human violence. America was conquered from its native races and the European invaders disputed parts of it among themselves; but generally right prevailed over might and the settlers obeyed when fixing their boundaries the distribution of lands delineated by European diplomacy. Even before the discoveries, carried to their utmost limit, had disclosed what an immense world this unknown world was, America had been apportioned according to a famous papal bull. So public conventions ruled its evolution and when the time for independence came, the principle of *uti possidetis*, fixing for the new countries the same boundaries of the old colonies, avoided many a bloody struggle between these Spanish possessions which, unlike Brazil, had disrupted their former union and did not keep the imperial unity.

This is a case of equality before the public law which is more difficult to ascertain than equality before the private law. The



Monroe Doctrine did not contradict such a tradition and change it into oppression because the Monroe Doctrine was originated in this way. The United States understood that the new countries of America were under the pressure and menace of European intervention and as the strongest power of the continent, they took the leadership and, at England's advice—as England also had matter of complaint and desired to curtail the power of the Holy Alliance—formulated the famous doctrine of defense for all and national safety for every one of the newly emancipated nations.

The United States acted towards them as a kind of guardian. At the end of a century of responsible life, some of those countries showed that they did not need tutorship any more, one or two even plainly stating so, although cherishing grateful remembrance for past services. A few, however, had to become regular wards under the circumstances, which may change as the condition of the world is not perpetually stagnant. We may consequently infer that the Monroe Doctrine was in its beginnings a policy of protection and that it may nowadays have been sometimes a policy of control; but the truth is that it pretends and endeavors to be a policy of cooperation.

For the United States the best policy to follow is surely a policy of solidarity. Its place will always be the first but it is better to acquire by persuasion what might be denied to imposition. The Monroe Doctrine is to be a common continental doctrine; if not, Hispanic America will remain beyond the pale of a responsible destiny within any league of nations. More than a regional understanding, it must be an American doctrine in the broad sense of the word.

The war—I mean the great war—strengthened Pan Americanism, in spite of the neutrality preserved by some of the nations, not so much because the freedom of the New World or the liberties in the New World were endangered through the extension of European hegemonies, but simply because it helped to fortify the conception of right and America always had for right in its concrete, and also in its abstract, meaning, an almost superstitious respect which we would in vain look for in Europe



in the same degree. I do not know whether the term "superstitious" can be justly applied to such a noble feeling: my only desire is to emphasize the nature of a respect which has rather the elements of worship.

Pan Americanism ceased entirely to be a catchword or a diplomatic trick to become much more than before the point of convergence of a number of aspirations, the framework of a regular association, the backbone of a solid organization. Above Pan Americanism there is only Pan Humanism to which the former may lead some day, bestowing upon all mankind the principles of law which are now the privilege of a part only of humanity and which we Americans theoretically and usually practically substitute for conquest and force.

Force is even thought incompatible with Pan Americanism and the United States will have to abstain from force if it is to govern the world morally. Material interests act as a bad counsellor: good advice comes from intelligence, from the centers of education, especially the universities, where Pan Americanism has received its scholarly form and which we may say has inspired its soul. Even the apostles of idealism may sometimes err, despite conventionalities and have spells of disrespect for forms, just as the followers of what was called *real politik* contributed so much to disparage an aspect of German thought before public opinion.

The world shifts decidedly to a period of greater cosmopolitanism notwithstanding the revival of nationalism, but such a cosmopolitanism must rest upon mutual duties and rights. If the leadership of a world so new is to be the lot of the United States, it is owing to the identification of the United States with freedom and peace, not to any device of annexation of land and suppression of liberties.

Rome cannot live twice with its spirit at once juridical and military. A new Rome will have to choose between the two forms, as the people is no longer content with being fed and amused: *panem et circenses*. People begin everywhere to be conscious of what is due to labor, and huge immoral profits are henceforth to be abolished in industry as well as in politics.



Proconsuls like Verres are no more to be tolerated than nabobs sprung from the war at the cost of their brother's blood. I once wrote that war would cease to be courted if it became a poor heiress.

If it was not so, it would be to despair of the justice of history, which although it may be fallible, is one of the beliefs that support mankind in its hours of agony. American people as a whole are too honest to think otherwise and the last league of nations that was attempted was only a victim of the egoism grafted in it through the statecraft of international politicians causing the loss of its original altruism.

The form of a league of nations may be political, but its substance must be juridical. This is why its most important and efficient feature ought to be the organization of the Supreme Court to deal with interpretations, differences, and controversies which can all be reduced to judicial terms. I myself would like to see within the Pan American Union a court of that kind to which American disputes could be submitted. Of course it would have to lie, like the Union itself, on the basis of equality, a basis which permitted this result of the first Pan American conference, created especially for commercial and economical purposes, to become a moral power and to stride with giant's steps to the goal of an inalterable concord.

The world has heard of other leagues of nations before this last attempt and Sully describes in his *Memoirs* the one planned by his sovereign Henri IV. It was also to be exclusive, confined to christian nations, but the end of wars was really to be attained by the action of an international court of justice. *Le bon roi Henry* belonged, however, to the kind of pacifists who want first to take every advantage of the old system and to have their own way by means of war before ceasing to fight; he wished to begin by crushing Austria.

Shortly before the great war in May, 1914, a French pacifist—he called himself so—expressed to me in Paris quite similar views. We must, he told me to my great dismay, have a general scramble and then work for peace. The adepts of the balance of power do not speak a different language. In America, fortunately,



things are not the same and we have a better conception of that so called balance of power. It must not be a see-saw; it has to be a *carousel*.

In fact we never built up systems of alliances, or at least those which have occurred in the course of events have been so occasional and ephemeral that they cannot be called a system. The United States since its very beginning as a continental power refused to enter into alliances, even with the other nations of this hemisphere. Such American alliances were equally considered entangling.

Brazil, when menaced by Portugal in 1823, immediately after its independence was proclaimed, proposed in Washington a pact which was politely declined. The only part to which they would subscribe, the only pacts which all of us have subscribed to, are pacts to improve interamerican relations and they had consequently to rest upon equity.

Our continent is, however, acquainted with more than one initiative of a league of nations. Bolívar was not the only American to express this ideal in 1815, in his famous letter-program of Kingston, and to promote its realization in 1826 at the Congress of Panama. Portugal, which was the first European power to acknowledge the new Spanish American nationalities, showed in 1822, shortly before the separation of Brazil, a more acute vision of the balance between the Old and the New World than Canning seemed to have.

That happened when one of its statesmen proposed to build up what he called the "Confederation of the independent nations". It was but a league and Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, who suggested it, was a remarkable political thinker, whom the constitutional uprising of 1821 in Brazil brought to the front as a member of the royal cabinet as well as one of the philosophers and writers on public law quoted in his time as authorities in Europe.

His confederation, which he thought of starting with the United Kingdom of Portugal and Brazil, Spain, Greece, and the American countries, was destined in his conception to work as the *contre partie* of the Holy Alliance. The latter tended to protect legitimacy and autocracy, the first to protect democ-



racy or at least constitutional government. They were in truth antagonistic. At the head of the second, Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira wanted to place the United States of North America—as he called them—declaring himself afraid, in the diplomatic instructions he wrote for his agents and for foreign governments, of the Holy Alliance's aim. In his words this blessed league would seek to destroy liberty throughout all the civilized world and especially in the New World, using for that purpose Russia's ambition and England's sea power.

The *casus foederis* in every case of foreign aggression was to be decided by a majority vote, as well as the form of help to be extended to the victim, in order to offer a common resistance. The project comprised equal treatment for citizens of each of the confederate countries in the other countries of the league, equality of taxes on navigation, freedom of commerce, banking facilities, reciprocal validity of the awards of prize courts, etc.

Countries of Iberian descent in the New World had then a standing which their political unrest greatly impaired afterwards. Hispanic America has recovered it and has gained much prestige in late years, not through feats of arms but through the action of its culture. So it was that Pan Americanism has deserved to be called "a dynamic force" in the world of today. Twenty years ago, when I was secretary of the Brazilian Legation in Washington, not a few of the European diplomats used to look upon their South American colleagues as creatures of a different kind, although there were among these, men of refined education and high learning like Salvador de Mendonça, Don Matías Romero, Garcia Merou, Morla Vicuña and others, who were positively superior to most of the Old World representatives.

Through the efficiency of such men—I am proud to have had Salvador de Mendonça as my chief and professor of diplomacy, the fault being all mine if I was a bad pupil—a Pan American conscience has been growing and teaching that the permanent development of the New World requires absolute union among its countries. They may differ in race, in language, in religion, in traditions, even in form of government, as when Brazil was an empire, a peaceful and well meaning empire: there is always



a community of purposes since there is an identity of ground and the tie binding them together is public law. It is the unity of juridical principles which has risen above that diversity of conditions, political or social; which has gathered us; which has called and kept us attentive to the attainment of a common moral law and which will bind us forever. If there is a destiny which cannot be denied or avoided, this is the one: it is as manifest as it will be glorious.

M. DE OLIVEIRA LIMA.



## THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS A REGIONAL UNDERSTANDING<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of the present paper is not to venture upon one more discussion of that much discussed question as to the relationship between the Monroe Doctrine and the League of Nations. It is proposed rather to examine briefly certain new developments, largely economic, which have taken place in Hispanic America since 1914 and especially since 1918, which have a direct bearing upon the diplomatic and political relations between that region and the United States. If we assume that the interests of all of the American nations still demand the maintenance of the Monrovia principle—the exclusion of political aggrandizement by non-American nations—a question arises, namely: Has not the world-wide political and economic upheaval of the past few years exerted some influence upon the general situation in Hispanic America, affecting thereby the effective enforcement of the Doctrine? Among the amazing transformations wrought by the war upon the southern republics, have there been any which bear upon what might be called the inter-regional problems, the political and economic relations of the American nations, both north and south? Can a unilateral, defensive declaration, such as the Monroe Doctrine—not even a policy, but rather a changing point of view or position varying from passive disinterestedness or even negligence and non-enforcement on some occasions to outspoken threats of war on others—can such a concept be made the basis of an international engagement or a regional understanding?

One of the most significant effects of the war upon the southern republics was the change which it wrought in their relations

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with one another. I do not refer to the formation of such political or diplomatic associations as the so-called A. B. C. arbitration league of May, 1915, which has not yet been fully ratified. More significant and fundamental, though far less spectacular than this, are the prosaic commercial, economic, and social bonds which have grown up among them during the enforced cessation of many of their contacts with the outside world from 1914 to 1919. For the first time in their history they were compelled to become acquainted with one another and the effects of this are strikingly apparent to any observer who has been in a position to compare pre-war impressions with those of today. The colonial history of this area was marked by the most carefully devised administrative dependence directly upon the Castillian crown. The nineteenth century was a period of turbulent political and economic internal readjustment with considerable assistance on the economic side from Europe but with practically no inter-Hispanic American contacts save at the points of bayonets.

Then came 1914, and just as the preoccupations of Europe in its previous great cataclysm, the Napoleonic War, enabled Hispanic America to achieve her political independence, so has the recent upheaval in the old world given the southern republics their first real appreciation of their own capacity for self-development and inter-regional cooperation along economic and social lines.

It would be absurd of course to suggest that the years 1914-1918 had delivered Hispanic America from any further economic dependence upon Europe; but in view of certain significant facts to be reviewed in a moment, it would be equally ridiculous to assume that Hispanic America will continue to look to Europe, or even to the United States, for the fulfillment of all of her needs for manufactured commodities, and even for capital and fuel. The amount of evidence on this point is ample and instead of falling off after 1918, it has steadily increased. Let us take, for example, a few isolated instances in the financial field. Argentine citizens recently loaned one and a half billion lire to the Italian government; the Argentine government has advanced



£40,000,000 to the allies and is now said to be contemplating negotiations of a similar nature with Austria and Germany. Chilean financiers have, within the past two years, assumed a prominent position in the Bolivian tin industry and have lately been active in planning the exploitation of petroleum and other mineral products in Argentina. Since 1918 detailed plans or arrangements have been made for the construction in Hispanic America of at least five international railways and six or more international cable and telegraph lines. It is unnecessary to comment upon these very material and effective expressions of the new desire for more inter-regional bonds, nor need we be reminded of the profound effect, both economic and political, that such ties will have. The noteworthy point is the fact that the majority of these enterprises are being undertaken with local capital.

Commercial changes of the same sort are noticeable on every hand, due especially to the extraordinary diversification of industries and production in the past six years. Since 1914 the trade between Argentina and Brazil has grown 500 per cent and all the latest statistics point to even further expansion. Mexican commerce with the more important South American countries, including such items as food stuffs, oil, fibers and even newsprint paper, has been more than quadrupled during the war, and the most rapid growth has come in the past two years. During 1919 and 1920 at least five inter-Hispanic American congresses were held, not with the object of exchanging those beautiful expressions of fraternal affection which too frequently befog the atmosphere of such assemblages. Quite the contrary; their subject matter in each case was prosaic and unpicturesque, but at the same time definite and constructive: dairying and pastoral agriculture, police regulations, immigration, architecture, and physical education.

These are but a few random items, but they could be duplicated many times over, even in the case of the smaller republics of the tropics. They point unmistakably to the beginnings of a new adjustment of the Hispanic American international situation. The bearing of such significant economic develop-



ments upon political and diplomatic affairs is too obvious to require explanation. Hispanic America may still be dependent upon Europe for immigrants, capital, ingenuity and manufactures, but that dependence—especially with reference to the last three items—is decreasing relatively. The opportunities and necessities for European incursions and exploitations in Hispanic America are on the wane and the native means available within the southern republics for their individual or cooperative defense against any such intrusions which might be unwelcome are slowly but surely growing.

The effect of this rapprochement upon the Monroe Doctrine must therefore be inevitable. In fact, the prophecy made in June, 1918, by Professor G. G. Wilson seems to be nearing fulfillment: The Doctrine is evidently passing to a wider field of influence. Whereas the economic readjustment in the south is altering profoundly the relations between Hispanic America and Europe, the change has been far less dangerous to our economic interests primarily because those interests had only come to the fore during the years just before the war and their relative youth made them far more plastic, more adjustable to the new situation than were their older and now seriously embarrassed European competitors. The results of this situation are well known; for the purposes of the present discussion, the great increase in trade values is less significant than the appearance of real, permanent bonds between the two regions—material ties which make for better understanding and a lasting community of interests. It is well, in this connection, to recall that before 1914 there was not one American branch bank in Hispanic America while today there are over a hundred; that there are nearly a dozen American Chambers of Commerce in the southern republics, the oldest of them having been founded about two years ago; that important new American cable connections and the valuable services of the two great American news-gathering associations have been greatly extended in that field; and that American ships are now sufficiently numerous in southern waters to carry nearly fifty per cent of our trade there, which is five times the proportion carried in 1914.



The Inter-American High Commission has since 1915 been unostentatiously but surely working out a definite and effective series of bonds in the shape of uniform commercial law and practice—a constructive program of the highest value.

This marked increase in inter-American contacts suggests at once the possibility, and even the probability of a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine along more friendly lines. President Wilson's efforts along this line are well known; we may recall especially the proposal to the visiting Mexican journalists on June 7, 1918, that "all American republics, including the United States, should give guarantees for the political independence and territorial integrity of all"—a phrase which, according to the President's subsequent explanation, was the origin of the idea later expressed in Article X of the League of Nations covenant. In view, however, of the disputed boundaries in many parts of Hispanic America, it is difficult to see how such a firm, unconditional territorial guarantee can be established. But the desirability of such an inter-American guarantee as applied to the sovereign independence of the various republican governments cannot be questioned; our recent experiences in Central America and the West Indies show plainly the necessity of reiterated, formal assurances on our part that we feel bound by such a guarantee.

President Brum of Uruguay outlined in April, 1920, a plan of an American League which "would consider jointly all American problems, would place all American republics on an equal footing and would defend each one of them against menaces from Europe or from any American government". This proposal for "American solidarity" has been greeted with skeptical criticism in various Hispanic American capitals as a Utopian dream which has already been dispelled by the aggressions of the United States in the Caribbean area. The suggestion of the distinguished Uruguayan probably is ahead of the times, but so far as it concerns our submission of the Monroe Doctrine to other American governments for judgment, we may recall that for several years we have already been bound by treaties with no less than fifteen of the twenty Hispanic American republics to



"submit all disputes of every nature whatsoever", including presumably those involving the Monroe Doctrine, to joint commissions for investigation (though not for a final and a binding arbitration) during a period of one year. Former President Taft's memorandum to President Wilson dated March 21, 1919, regarding Article X of the Covenant of the League, indicated a readiness to accept the above principle and to carry it even further in the form of a definite acquiescence in the protection of the sovereignty of any American state or states by any other such state or states, a position which he believes to be "the Monroe Doctrine pure and simple".

One further evidence of the new trend of events may be noted. "The war has reduced to dust the ancient legend of the calibanism of North America", as Semprum, the distinguished Venezuelan man of letters has expressed it; we are no longer "rude and obtuse monsters whose newspapers and feet are large" as we were described by the great poet, Darío; no longer a towering menace, "swift, overwhelming, fierce and clownish" (even though our own widely circulated motion picture films seem to confirm some at least of those impressions). More than one Hispanic American publicist has observed in the words of one of them, that "the part the United States has played in this war is the noblest that has ever fallen to any people". Saenz Peña, the late president of Argentina, may have been partially right when he wrote in 1914 that "we South Americans have only unwelcome memories of our friends in the North"; he was certainly correct in stating that at that time there were more points of material contact between South America and Europe than there were between the two Americas. But as has been noted above, much, very much has happened to alter that situation during the past six years. For one thing, we have become a great creditor nation and some of the larger Hispanic American republics have also appeared as lenders of capital. In consequence of that fact a prediction made some eleven years ago by Professor A. C. Coolidge of Harvard has been fulfilled: irresponsible borrowers in the new world are finding themselves answerable to creditors nearer home and the



Drago Doctrine defense of debtors is being examined by the American nations from a new angle, with a new understanding of the interests and point of view of the creditor.

It is certainly encouraging to have a well-known Hispanic American from one of the smaller republics declare that "absolute stability of credit is the only positive basis of national and individual prestige". Then he goes on to note that the Monroe Doctrine has become a precept of the American family whose closer economic and commercial ties help the autonomy and defensive powers of each one. And it is interesting to note that one of the recent stimuli to this new regional rapprochement is the threatening danger of incursions of radical agitators from eastern Europe which is even now presenting a very grave problem to the southern republics as well as to ourselves. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was aimed in part at Russian political aggressions in the new world. One of the factors which will stimulate a united American stand upon a new and broader principle as we approach the centennial of the Doctrine, may very well be the defense of America against the menace of Russian bolshevism and its attendant evils.

Nevertheless, we hear from certain sensitive and suspicious critics the condemnation that "the United States is giving the Monroe Doctrine an economic imprint . . . the Doctrine has come to express the ambitions of the United States to keep business Europe rather than political Europe out of Latin America"; that every effort on our part toward economic cooperation with the southern republics means just one more attempt to clinch our economic hegemony over that area. And yet, when in May, 1920, American bankers refused to renew a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Argentine Republic, we were denounced as insincere and unfaithful to the principles of Pan Americanism, and our prestige in Hispanic America suffered the worst blow which it has had in many years.

Our intentions should not and do not by any means contemplate any exclusive or monopolistic arrangement for economic cooperation with Hispanic America. If, for example, the Pan Spanish movement should take an economic turn—and there



are already signs of such a tendency—our purpose should be to meet it in a spirit of frank and friendly rivalry and to let our Hispanic American friends choose between the two.

This much seems, then, to be clear: the marked strengthening of economic relations and bonds among the Hispanic American republics on the one hand and between them and the United States on the other points very definitely toward a new epoch in the history of the Monroe Doctrine in which regional understandings, primarily perhaps along economic lines but nevertheless affecting inevitably the diplomatic and political relationship, will play an important part.

JULIUS KLEIN.



## "YANKEE IMPERIALISM" AND SPANISH AMERICAN SOLIDARITY: A COLOMBIAN INTERPRETATION

On August 16 last, the anniversary of Santo Domingo's independence, the Congress of Colombia offered the customary congratulations to the neighboring island republic with which the country has always maintained very close relations. As originally presented these resolutions embodied phrases that involved a third power—the United States. For this reason they deserve our careful attention.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the original resolution expressed the wish that Santo Domingo might speedily recover its sovereignty, "ground under the heel of a foreign military occupation." This expression and the prayer of the Senate that "circumstances that deprived our Sister Republic of its sovereignty should cease to operate" were struck out of the final resolutions. A like fate overtook the Senate provision that the Minister of Foreign Relations should address the message to the President of Santo Domingo, Doctor Henríquez y Carvajal, now living in self-imposed exile.

"A Shameful Silence", proclaimed Eduardo Santos next day, on the front page of *El Tiempo*. "Timidity or rather inexplicable cowardice," continued this frank-spoken, liberal editor, "marked the failure of Congress to protest against the further occupation of Santo Domingo." This was the blackest crime yet committed by "Yankee Imperialism" in Hispanic America. An iniquitous domination, he averred, which "simply appealed to violence, rough, implacable, cruel. Suppressing all liberties, impeding every manifestation of free thought, [it] employed machine guns to dominate a people who refused to sacrifice their independence". Under such conditions the colorless greetings from the Colombian Congress savored of sarcasm.

The bitterness of Santos was inspired by resentment against that imperialistic aggression which once despoiled his own



country. But Colombia's suffering had not surpassed the woe of Santo Domingo. The latter's president was driven from power and its officials were without their salaries, because they would not accept a treaty that subjected them to an American protectorate. In solemn procession their women folk had offered their jewels to maintain their hospitals and other public charities without the aid of the usurpers. Their touching protest, eloquently voiced by their archbishop, had finally awakened an echo even in the American House of Representatives. Argentina had sent a warship to salute the Dominican flag, pointedly ignoring that of the usurper. Even the Parliament of Spain requested Washington to release its former colony from servitude. Only Colombia, "mutilated and grieving"—Colombia that had once "felt the pains of solitude and of abandonment"—Colombia, unwilling to acknowledge that another people had suffered more than itself—did not "dare express sympathy for a people among whom all rights have been violated and all liberties refused recognition."

Santos is obviously too rhetorical to carry full conviction, but he bears a reputation in Bogotá for saying what he thinks. "Not thus", he stated, "does a people preserve its right to live. Infamous is the pathway of aggression and suicidal. A hesitating course is not only suicidal but humiliating, and by pursuing it, we lose everything, even honor. Precisely because danger threatens us are we prohibited from keeping silence when neighboring peoples fall victims of the evil we fear".

To the same effect, but with more caution, writes Armando Solano in *El Espectador*. Counseling neither submission nor hostility, he pointed out that the greatest cohesive force in America was the United States, with which Colombia needed closer relations. From that power alone could their country obtain the capital necessary for speedy progress. Tacitly or through timidity European nations forebore to dispute with the United States for economic hegemony in Hispanic America. The United States could greatly aid in their economic development, but more to the point it could teach them important lessons in moral orientation. "On its intimate side the North American



people are loyal, sincere, pure, and generous. Its fireside life is patriarchal; its sentiments are pious and just".

The editor pointed out the antithesis, all too familiar to Colombians, between popular ideals and official life. To officials in the United States, Colombia owed her grievous past injuries, but this should not prevent a "noble and spontaneous" friendship with the North American people. Such a friendship required no shameful manifestations of servility. "He who renounces his personality, and denies his history, his name, his antecedents, his ideals, loses voluntarily and necessarily the right to call himself another's friend. . . . Servitude, vassalage, protectorates, have their rules", but they are not the precepts of friendship. The United States wishes friends, not slavish admirers. Public opinion there promptly responds to the call of justice and of urgent need. Business men and college professors alike protested against the "crime of Panama", and if the people at large knew more of its details they would long since have forced suitable reparation.

It is a false interpretation of patriotism that requires Colombians to prostrate themselves before "Yankee Imperialism". The people of the United States wish their Hispanic American neighbors to be friends. "Its public men are trying to elevate South America through education, wealth, and public hygiene, because they need our cooperation, not our shameful and sterile hesitancy". Above all they will not rejoice to find under a slightly brunette complexion the spirit of African subservency.

The editor of *El Nuevo Tiempo*, the leading conservative organ, evidently felt called upon to defend the course of Congress. The resolutions as at first presented, he stated, would have been acceptable in a political club or a newspaper, or even when expressed by individual senators and representatives. But the Minister of Foreign Relations could not address the exiled president of Santo Domingo, unjustly though the latter had been treated, as long as the Colombian government maintained official relations with the United States. On Bolivia's natal day the minister did not feel impelled to send the resolutions then adopted to her recently exiled president. Very properly,



therefore, the Senate modified the Santo Domingan resolution to conform to diplomatic usage.

This defense provoked from Santos a prompt reply. Under the caption "Worse than it Was", he pointed out that international usage certainly would not require the Colombian minister to send resolutions to an American naval officer who, "contrary to all right, law, and justice, persecutes the Dominicans and with violence and the barbarity of brute force suppresses every manifestation of free thought. . . . Miserable will be the lot of us weaker peoples when Latin American countries recognize this military usurper as chief executive of Santo Domingo".

Such recognition, he continued, would be "simply criminal and make us accomplices in the offense committed against that people". Bolivia did not represent a parallel case. Its own people had expelled their executive and replaced him with the man of their choice. The Navy Department of the United States dominated Santo Domingo and the original protests of the Colombian Congress against that control differed little in wording from the resolution of the North American House of Representatives. In attempting to excuse the shameful silence of the final resolutions, *El Nuevo Tiempo* assumes a worse attitude than the members themselves. Words fail to describe the condition of Colombia, if its people are unable to express their sympathy with neighbors whose sovereignty is violated. But they do sympathize with the Dominicans and therefore, he concluded, "let us fold up this page inspired by the unjustifiable fear of certain parliamentarians—this page around which the editor of *El Nuevo Tiempo* has written so strange a border."

That same afternoon Agustín Nieto Caballero continued the discussion in *El Espectador*. "In an idealistic people like our own," he stated, "one will always encounter an echo of protest against force or a fraternal word for the fallen, although neither one or the other answers any practical end, and both because of obvious conditions are simply platonic. Such a habit may seem inconvenient and may arouse prejudice against us, but it is a beautiful habit worthy of sympathy and respect".



After this characteristic and truthful introduction, he adds that Colombia can do nothing for Santo Domingo. The latter is "a sheep fallen into the jaws of the wolf", whose fate the great Powers seem tacitly to accept just as they sanctioned the plundering of Colombia. While it will not materially aid the tortured island to know that Colombians mourn its lot, the news that "a noble people of America accompanies its people in their *via crucis*" will create a salutary moral impression. For this a fraternal greeting by those members of the Colombian Congress who most "feel the fate of the captive isle" would have been sufficient.

Nieto Caballero acknowledges that Doctor Henríquez y Carvajal—"today an austere wandering Jew"—is a great American personality, before whom even the citizens of the United States uncover. He flatters the discernment of the North American people, but they should at least try to merit the courteous exaggeration. As for the resolution, he felt that it should not officially emanate from Congress nor pass through the ministry of foreign relations. In the United States Congress had expressed itself vigorously over Ireland, but the Secretary of State had made no untoward representations to the British Foreign Office nor had the administration recognized De Valera. As little could the Colombian government officially approach a president who was without office. This course was harsh but necessary if the country was to avoid continual bickerings with other powers or maintain with them any relations whatever.

In his answer Santos informed Nieto Caballero that Ireland had never been free, so her case afforded no parallel to that of Santo Domingo. Moreover, he published a protest issued in 1856 by the Minister of Foreign Relations of New Granada, Lino de Pombo. The country that later called itself Colombia did not then hesitate to express its opposition when the United States recognized in Nicaragua a government supported by the filibuster, William Walker. That, in Santos's concept, was "a marvelous note which condensed with insuperable grace the sentiments and well-being of the weak American nations. It is all there, and all its phrases apply to the present incident.



It is a page of gold which may be read with pride, when thinking of what we were, and with sadness, when noting what has occurred yesterday and today. It is a lesson from the past that we ought to receive with respect and it should teach us the only way a free people can proceed to a realization of its destiny”.

“As *El Tiempo* recognizes we are in accord with that paper in acknowledging the outrages committed by Yankee forces in the island of Santo Domingo”, calmly wrote the editor of *El Espectador* that same day. “*El Nuevo Tiempo* is likewise in accord with our colleague and ourselves, and so are all newspapers and probably all citizens. The unmerited woes of a sister people undoubtedly arouse in the innermost being of each the noble sympathy that affords consolation and the noble indignation against the oppressor which serves to stimulate the oppressed”.

Nieto Caballero believes in a popular expression of this sympathy; Santos in an official one. Such official action, the former thinks, would render international relations impossible. The plight of Ireland shows how international law limits the champion of public faith. If Colombia must always hold herself ready to break a lance in the name of mere justice, then it makes no difference whether a people finds itself oppressed by internal factions or by alien hands; whether it belongs to the same race and inhabits the same continent as its would-be defender; whether it seeks autonomy or simply freedom from economic tutelage. He enumerates a list of quarrels that await Colombia in both hemispheres, if it essays the doubtful role of world justiciar.

Their country, as his editorial caption suggests, must preserve a “Sense of Proportion”. A newcomer in the concert of nations, it must not pattern after Tunja’s municipal assembly. That body once declared war against Napoleon III. because he invaded Mexico. The purpose was idealistic; the outcome laughable. Such would be the result of a quixotic declaration by Colombia alone concerning Santo Domingo. If the country really wished to do something worth while, let her ministers exert themselves to bring about a collective note signed by all the chanceries of the continent.



In his "Final Words" Santos resents the irony of his fellow editor, but he is not less bitter against the invader of Santo Domingo. No other independent country in Hispanic America, within the last half century, had been invaded by Yankee military forces, deprived of its sovereign authorities, and subjected to alien courts-martial. "This is the supreme outrage committed by Yankee Imperialism in Latin America. The loyal sons of the Dominican Republic struggle unceasingly to end that outrage, to terminate that scandalous occupation. We have asked that the Congress of Colombia might lift up its voice in behalf of their sacred cause and by so doing bring into relief the solidarity that should exist among sister nations, menaced by the same danger. We have believed that such a course was rigidly in accord with the principles of American international law and conducive to the well-being of all countries bordering on the Caribbean."

Such being the case, Santos continued, Colombia should not hold its peace, but should follow the worthy precedent set by Lino de Pombo, seventy-five years before, in protesting against acts that deprive free people of their sovereignty. This action, whatever the importance of the protesting nation, was the privilege of every continental state. But when Santos had reiterated this idea, he provoked only an ironical comparison with the humble municipality of Tunja. "Let the tiger eat us one by one", he bitterly concluded. "When the lot falls to a neighbor, we will maintain serene composure, so as to afford no occasion for laughing at our manifestations of indignation or surprise. If the fatal day arrives for us, let us take care not to ask aid or sympathy from people of our race, nor from any one, and certainly not from the God of Nations, who, it seems, is a decided partisan of the law of majorities."

Nieto Caballero regretted the other's resentment. After all, he observed the following day, they did not greatly differ in sentiment. The words of Santos do credit to his heart and character, but he should not employ them uselessly. A simple note from the Colombian minister would not in the least help Santo Domingo, but it might once more arouse against Colombia



the resentment that seemed to be disappearing, even in the Senate of the United States. A protest would have been in order when the occupation began. Made today, after the people of the United States have promised to restore the sovereignty of Santo Domingo and when, in the midst of a presidential campaign, they are condemning the policy that violated it, its only effect would be to arouse the hostility of the entire nation and defeat the pending treaty that means so much to Colombia.

The editor of *El Espectador* prides himself on his patriotism as truly as does his colleague. "We feel," he avers, "what he feels and if we were in a position to challenge the Colossus, we should favor the organization of an expedition to liberate Santo Domingo with the same romantic and beautiful ideals that inspired the Crusades. But as we are weak and for that reason unequal to such a task, we prefer to show our deep sympathy for our captive brothers by means of the press, without exposing our country in a most noble but imprudent manner to reprisals that we could not measure until it was altogether too late".

Nieto Caballero spoke wisely, but even his moderate phrases contain few words of approval for the United States. Most of his contemporaries, especially those of the comic press, were far less charitable. A popular cartoon represented Uncle Sam astride the Colombian Congress, appropriately in the posture of the ever-present mule, before whose nose, at a safe distance, dangled a tempting morsel labelled "Twenty-five Millions". The familiar *motif* in its immediate application seemed to hit the popular fancy, but the response shows no growing fondness for the United States.

Nor should this tendency surprise us. For more than six years, Colombia has patiently awaited the ratification of a treaty that promised partial recompense for the purloined Panama Railroad—not for the revolted department itself. On various pretexts the chief despoiler—who openly boasted that he "took" Panama—and his friends, have put off this simple act of justice. The petroleum interests, it is charged, have used the deferred instrument as a club, wherewith to fight unacceptable decrees. Possibly they have acted with some justification, but the sinister



connection between their protests and the failure of the Senate to consider the treaty has been noted by Colombian leaders—noted and deeply resented. Not by such methods will the great Northern Republic improve its reputation in Hispanic America.

We must realize that this newspaper controversy is not a mere sporting exhibit of journalism in Colombia. Few important questions arise there, in Congress or in the press, that may not be turned to the disadvantage of the United States. Legislators debate the possible forfeiture of a contract with the Santo Marta Railroad. Immediately the discussion turns to the United Fruit Company and its methods, projected as they believe by the American government. The unsettled boundary with Panama arouses fears for the mining district of Chocó, where Colombian gold and American currency circulate together with distressful ease. A great banking corporation with ramifications throughout the Republic is, they charge, only the precursor of political as well as economic subjection. The wave of prosperity coincident with its operations appears but a temporary measure to lull them into fancied security. The recent fall in the price of coffee, hides, and other staples, with the consequent slump in exports, unfavorable exchange, and general commercial demoralization, seems to confirm their fears. Even men of saner views and of innate courtesy do not wholly escape these forebodings.

It is high time that our people awoke to the significance of this propaganda. Its psychological effect on a potential market of five million people is not to be despised. But the mischief spreads through all Spanish America. We remember that during the late war Colombia was one of the few American powers that neither declared war nor broke relations with Germany. Now its statesmen are unceasingly agitating closer commercial relations with Chile and Japan—an obvious slap at ourselves. We can only blame our past folly, and above all the indirect intervention of 1903, for this unfortunate situation. That event caused other dirt to fly than its protagonist intended. Therefore the sooner we clear up the dispute the better for both



countries. At least, favorable action on the treaty will remove pretexts for further journalistic discussion such as we have summarized above.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

Northwestern University,  
Evanston, Illinois.



MINISTERIAL ORDER OF JOSÉ DE GÁLVEZ ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM DUTY ON THE IMPORTATION OF NEGRO SLAVES INTO THE INDIES; AND CONVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED PROVINCES REGULATING THE RETURN OF DESERTERS AND FUGITIVES IN THEIR AMERICAN COLONIES

The two documents here given are to be found in the collection of East Florida papers in the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. The first is found in 39 M 3, the second in 46 G 4. The Spanish is from photostat prints of the originals.

The Ministerial Order of José de Gálvez is evidence of the knowledge that the Minister of the Indies possessed of the conditions in the Spanish Americas. Those who have read the scholarly work of Doctor Priestley<sup>1</sup> are familiar with the means by which he had acquired this knowledge. The training and experience gained by José de Gálvez as Visitor-General of New Spain from 1765 to 1771 had eminently well fitted him for the arduous duties of Minister of the Indies in the reign of the enlightened ruler, Charles III. The document is evidence also of views held at that time of the economic conditions of Spain and its colonies. Agriculture and mining are held to be basic industries upon which depend commerce and the happiness of the king's subjects. The labor problem in the Indies is acute and can be improved by facilitating the importation of negro slaves into those dominions. For Gálvez finds that negro slaves are the only laborers who can be used most widely in the colonies. For this reason import duties on negro slaves are to be made uniform; and facilities for their importation into the Indies are to be improved and enlarged. Hence this order of 1784.

<sup>1</sup> Herbert Ingram Priestly: *José de Gálvez, Visitor-General of New Spain, 1765-1771*. University of California Publications in History, Volume V. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1916.



The document is of importance further as an evidence of the enlightened colonial policy of Charles III. and his ministers. By the commercial code of 1778,<sup>2</sup> Charles III. had declared free the principal ports of Spain and its possessions. The monopoly which Sevilla and Cadiz, Vera Cruz and Porto Bello had enjoyed for so many years had by this act been abolished. The principal ports of the Indies could therefore freely trade with Sevilla, Cadiz, Barcelona, Malaga, Santander, San Sebastian, Bilbao, Vigo, Gijon, and San Lúcar; and among themselves. The Count of Floridablanca (Jose Moñino), the First Minister of State of Charles III. from 1777 to the death of the king in 1788, and of Charles IV. to the time of his dismissal in 1792, was, in the opinion of the writer, the man primarily responsible for the enlightened colonial policy of those last eleven years of the reign of Charles III. True, José de Gálvez had been made Minister of the Indies in 1776, a year before Floridablanca became First Minister of State and President of the Council of Ministers. The great influence which Floridablanca exerted over Charles III. from the very beginning of the ministry<sup>3</sup> leads the writer to conclude that the colonial policy was the policy of Floridablanca and not of José de Gálvez. The larger knowledge of national and international affairs possessed by Floridablanca enabled him to make this colonial policy a part of his general policy. The imperative need of conciliating the vassals of those kingdoms—to use the language of Gálvez's order—was fully realized by Charles III. and Floridablanca. The recent rôle that Spain had been compelled to play in the international struggle against Great Britain had placed it in a most trying position in its relations with the colonists. Floridablanca had

<sup>2</sup> This was the famous *Reglamento para el comercio libre de España á Indias* of 12th October, 1778. See Moses, *Spain's Declining Power in South America*, p. 166.

<sup>3</sup> There are interesting passages in the correspondence of the minister of Catherine II. of Russia, M. Etienne de Zinowief; and of the Austrian Ambassadors at the court of Spain, two sons of the great Austrian Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz-Rietberg, in the Royal and Imperial Archives of Austria at Vienna. Excerpts from these bearing on the great influence of Floridablanca with Charles III. are given in the writer's doctor's thesis on *Floridablanca's Handelspolitik gegen Oesterreich, 1777-1792*, 1913. Munich.



really been forced to take up arms in behalf of a group of rebellious English colonists in a war with the mother country. And Spain had played no mean part in the war for its threat to invade England prevented the British from using a larger naval force against the United States.<sup>4</sup> Floridablanca realized fully too the importance of the suggestion of Count Aranda in 1783 to Charles III. for a division of the Indies into three kingdoms with a Bourbon prince over each and all under the rule of Charles III. as Emperor. The colonists in the Americas were therefore conscious of change bound to come sooner or later in the form of their government. The spirit of revolution thrives upon notions of inevitable change. The movements too of the newly created nation in North America must be closely watched. Boundary questions were becoming very acute especially as regards the Mississippi. Louisiana and the Floridas were to be set in order—no mean problems in themselves. So great caution, foresight, and sagacity were needed on the part of Spain if it were to prevent a war of even greater proportions than that between Great Britain and the thirteen American colonies. The order of José de Gálvez here given was only part of the general scheme of conciliating the Spanish American colonies. For the order is larger than that which would facilitate the importation of negro slaves into the Indies. The order should therefore be considered as only another bit of evidence of the general policy of Floridablanca in national as well as international affairs.

The other document, the convention between Spain and the United Provinces, very naturally calls to mind our Fugitive Slave Law of 1793. There need not necessarily be any connection between the two documents. The fact that they appear so closely together is itself of interest.

There are certain humane features about the Dutch-Spanish methods of procedure that should arrest our attention. Article five, for example, specifically stipulates that the punishment for desertion alone shall be humane. The death penalty, mutila-

<sup>4</sup> See Charles E. Chapman, *A History of Spain*, p. 397.



tion, perpetual imprisonment, etc., may not be inflicted upon a fugitive slave who is guilty of no crime other than desertion. The fugitive slave alleged to have committed a crime punishable by death shall have charges of criminal offense made and proved against him at the time of his capture and before the judge of the territory into which he had escaped. Article six, too, is important and rather novel. But if religious freedom were to obtain in the dominions of their High Mightinesses, why not effective in the case of returned fugitive negro slaves?

N. ANDREW N. CLEVEN.

The University of Arkansas,  
Fayetteville, Arkansas.  
January 22, 1921.

CONVENCION ENTRE EL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR Y LOS ESTADOS GENERALES DE LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS, PARA LA RECÍPROCA RESTITUCION DE DESERTORES Y FUGITIVOS ENTRE SUS COLONIAS DE AMÉRICA. FIRMADA EN ARANJUEZ Á 23 DE JUNIO DE 1791. RATIFICADA POR S. M. EN SAN LORENZO EL REAL Á 19 DE AGOSTO, Y POR SS. AA. PP. EN EL HAYA Á 22 DEL MISMO MES Y AÑO. [Cut] DE ORDEN DEL REY. EN MADRID, EN LA IMPRENTA REAL.

El Rey de España y los Estados Generales de las Provincias Unidas, movidos de las quejas reiteradas de sus respectivas Colonias en América, y deseosos de cortarlas de raiz, han tenido por oportuno para conseguirlo concluir una Convencion por la qual se establece la restitucion recíproca de sus Desertores y Fugitivos entre sus Colonias respectivas; cuya disposicion al paso que impedirá en adelante la desercion y sus conseqüencias perniciosas, estrechará los lazos de amistad y union entre los Colonos de ambas partes, y no dexará que desear á S. M. y SS. AA. PP.

A este fin, y para arreglar las condiciones de esta Convencion tan deseada, han conferido las Altas Partes Contratantes sus Plenos Poderes, por parte de S. M. Católica á D. Josef Moñino, Conde de Florida-blanca, Caballero de la insigne Orden del Toyson, Gran Cruz de la de Cárlos III, primer Secretario de Estado y del Despacho; y por los



Estados Generales á D. Jacobo Godefroï, Conde de Rechteren, su Embaxador cerca de S. M. Católica; los quales despues de varias conferencias relativas á los mutuos intereses de sus Soberanos, han convenido en los Artículos siguientes.

#### ARTÍCULO PRIMERO.

Se establece la restitution recíproca de los Fugitivos Blancos ó Negros entre todas las Posesiones Españolas en América, y las Colonias Holandesas, particularmente entre aquellas en que las quejas de desercion han sido mas freqüentes, á saber, entre Puerto Rico y S. Eustaquio, Coro y Curazao, los Establecimientos Españoles en el Orinoco, y Esequibo, Demerary, Berbices y Surinam.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

Se verificará la mencionada restitution con toda legalidad al precio establecido en el Artículo siguiente, y á la primera reclamacion que hagan los Colonos sus Dueños, los quales tendrán que executarla en el término de un año, contado desde el dia de su desercion; pues pasado este tiempo no habrá ya lugar á reclamar los Esclavos, los quales pertenecerán desde entonces al Soberano del parage á que se hayan refugiado.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

Luego que se reclamen algunos Negros ó Negras, el Xefe ó Gobernador, que es á quien debe hacerse la reclamacion, tomará las medidas mas eficaces para su arresto, y para que despues de presos se entreguen á sus Dueños, los quales han de pagar á razon de un real de plata al dia por la manutencion de cada uno, desde aquel en que se les asegure, y además una gratificacion de veinte y cinco pesos fuertes por cada Esclavo para atender á los gastos de su prision, y recompensar á los que hayan contribuido á su arresto.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

Animados los Plenipotenciarios de los mismos sentimientos de humanidad estipulan, que en adelante los Negros ó Negras Fugitivos no podrán ser castigados á su vuelta por causa de su desercion con pena capital, mutilacion, prision perpetua &c. á menos que además de la fuga fuesen reos de otros delitos, que por su naturaleza y calidad



merezcan la pena de muerte; en cuyo caso deberán hacerlo presente al tiempo de reclamarlos.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

Si en los parages donde se hubiesen refugiado los Negros ó Negras Fugitivos, hubiesen cometido algun delito digno de castigo, los Jueces de aquellos lugares entenderán en la causa, y no restituirán los Esclavos sino despues de dexas la Justicia satisfecha. Si hubiesen cometido algun robo, no se entregarán hasta que sus Amos hayan satisfecho el valor de él; y para que no haya que hablar de las deudas que los Fugitivos hayan podido contraer, se remediará este abuso publicando por una y otra parte, quedan incapaces de contraerlas durante su fuga ó su prision.

#### ARTÍCULO VI.

Como la Religion no debe servir de pretexto ni motivo para reusar la restitucion, los Fugitivos Holandeses, que durante su residencia en las Colonias Españolas hubiesen abrazado la Religion Católica, podrán perseverar en ella á su vuelta á las Colonias Holandesas, donde gozarán, sin ser molestados, de la libertad de culto establecida por el gobierno de SS. AA. PP. en todos sus Dominios.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

Habiéndose comprehendido á los Soldados Desertores baxo la denominacion de Desertores Blancos en el Artículo primero, se establece igualmente la restitucion recíproca de los que abandonando el servicio en las Colonias Españolas ú Holandesas, se refugiaren á las de los Españoles ú Holandeses; pero con la restriccion expresa de no pagarse por estos gratificacion alguna, satisfaciendo puramente los Dueños que los reclamen los gastos de su prision, y los que se juzguen indispensables hasta su restitucion, que deberá hacerse con los vestidos, armas, y quanto llevasen encima.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

Se dará noticia á los Xefes, Gobernadores y Comandantes de las Colonias vecinas respectivas de la presente Convencion, encargándoles su exácta execucion, y que á este efecto la den toda la publicidad posible en sus Gobiernos y distritos respectivos.



## ARTÍCULO IX.

La presente Convencion será ratificada y confirmada en el término de dos meses contados desde el día de su firma.

En fe de lo qual Nosotros los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios de S. M. Católica y SS. AA. PP. hemos firmado en sus nombres y en virtud de sus Plenos Poderes la presente Convencion, y la hemos puesto los sellos de nuestras Armas.

En Aranjuez á 23 de Junio de 1791.

EL CONDE DE FLORIDABLANCA.

[Seal]

COMTE DE RECHTEREN.

[Seal]

## [TRANSLATION]

*Convention between the King our Lord and the States-General of the United Provinces for the Mutual Return of Deserters and Fugitives in their Colonies of America.*

Confirmed at Aranjuez on the twenty-third of June, 1791.

Ratified by his Majesty at *San Lorenzo el Real* on the nineteenth of August, and by their High Mightinesses at the Hague on the twenty-second of the same month and year.

By order of the King.

The King of Spain and the States-General of the United Provinces, moved by the reiterated complaints of desertion in their colonies of America and desiring to remove (uproot, *cortarlas de raíz*) the causes for desertion, and to make impossible further complaints of desertion, consider the moment opportune for the adoption of a plan for the mutual return of deserters and fugitives. The plan should prevent desertion and its vicious consequences in the future, and should also aid in establishing a closer bond of union and amity among their colonists in America which cannot fail to be satisfactory to His Majesty and to their High Mightinesses.

With this end in view and in order to determine the nature of the provisions of this highly desired convention, the high contracting parties have conferred full and plenary powers on, for His Catholic Majesty, Don Josef Moñino, the Count of Floridablanca, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Knight of the Order of the Grand Cross of Charles the Third, First Minister of State and Dispatch; and on, for the States-General of the United Provinces, Don Jacobo Godfroi, the Count of Rechteren, their Ambassador near to His Catholic Majesty. These Plenipotentiaries, after having held various conferences touching the mutual interests of their respective sovereigns, have agreed upon the following articles.

*Article One.*—It is hereby ordered that there shall be a mutual return of fugitives (white and negroid) between all the Spanish possessions in America and the Dutch Colonies, particularly between those districts in which complaints of desertion have been most frequent, namely, between Puerto Rico and S. Eustaquio, Coro and Curazao, the Spanish Establishments on the Orinoco and Esequibo, Demerary, Berbices and Surinam.

*Article Two.*—The mutual return ordered in the article above shall be made in conformity with due process of law; and at the price stipulated in the articles following. Claims upon deserters and fugitives shall be made within the period



of a year, counting from the date of desertion. After the expiration of one year claims cannot legally be made for the return of the fugitive. The slaves shall, after the expiration of one year from the time of desertion, belong to the ruler of the territory to which the slaves have escaped.

*Article Three.*—When fugitive slaves (negro men and women) have been identified, the governor, who is the proper person to whom claims for the return of the fugitives shall be made, shall take the most effective means for the arrest of the fugitives. After capture the slave shall be returned to the owner who shall pay a fee of a silver *real* per day for the maintenance of each slave from the date of capture; and, in addition, a fee of twenty-five *pesos* for each slave in order to pay for the cost of the slave in prison, and to reward those who were instrumental in the slave's capture.

*Article Four.*—Fugitive slaves (negro men and women) shall not henceforth be punished with capital punishment, mutilation, perpetual imprisonment, etc., for desertion unless guilty of crimes other than desertion which by their nature and degree deserve the penalty of death. In every case such crime shall be preferred and proved against the slave at the time that claims for his return are made.

*Article Five.*—Fugitive slaves (negro men and women) who have committed crimes in the districts to which they have escaped shall be tried by the judge in that district. The judge shall not permit the return of the slave until justice has been satisfied. The fugitive slave who has committed a theft or other robbery shall not be returned to the owner until the amount of the loss has been paid. Fugitive slaves can contract no debt during the period of their desertion or while in prison for which the owner shall be held responsible.

*Article Six.*—Religion shall not be considered as a cause or pretext for refusal to return fugitive slaves. Dutch fugitive slaves who may have become converts to Roman Catholicism while fugitives in Spanish territory shall not be compelled to renounce this faith upon their return to Dutch territory but shall have full freedom of worship which has been established by Their High Mightinesses in their dominions.

*Article Seven.*—Dutch or Spanish military deserters who shall have escaped to Holland or Spain, or into Dutch and Spanish colonies shall upon demand of the proper authorities be returned to their respective governments. It shall be expressly understood that when deserters are identified no fee shall be paid by those who claim them except such as shall be necessary to pay for their imprisonment and for their clothing, arms, and such other equipment as shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

*Article Eight.*—Notice shall be given to the chiefs, governors, and commanders of colonies adjoining those concerned in this convention, charging them with the definite execution of the provisions of this convention and with giving the provisions of this convention all possible publicity in their respective governments or districts.

*Article Nine.*—The present convention shall be ratified and confirmed within the period of two months from the date of the signing of the same.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed their names and affixed the seals of their arms.

THE COUNT OF FLORIDABLANCA  
[Seal]

THE COUNT OF RECHTEREN  
[Seal]



# ÓRDEN DEL MINISTRO JOSÉ GÁLVEZ DEL 4 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1784

Desvelado siempre el paternal amor del Rey nuestro Señor en proporcionar á sus amados Vasallos de América todos los medios que conduzcan á su mayor prosperidad, y riqueza, regula que uno de los mas útiles, y necesarios á este efecto, es el de facilitarles la introduccion de Negros Esclavos en aquellos dominios, como únicos brazos en la mayor parte de ellos para la agricultura, y trabajo de las Minas, que son los ramos de que depende el Comercio, y la felicidad de estos, y aquellos Reynos. Con este objeto se ha servido S. M. reducir en varias partes de Indias los derechos de entrada de los Negros, establecidos por Leyes, y Reales disposiciones, y concedido en otras, por motivos particulares, libertad absoluta de contribucion. Y siendo su Real ánimo, que todos sus Vasallos en general logren de la rebaxa de derechos, ha resuelto, que en donde no estuviere concedida la entera exención de ellos, se cobre solo un seis por ciento de introduccion de cada Negro, regulado su valor en ciento y cincuenta pesos, aunque tenga mayor precio, y sin diferencia de edad, sexó, ni clase, de modo que por cada cabeza se satisfagan únicamente por ahora nueve pesos en ambas Américas Españolas, llevándose á ellas en Naves que lo sean, ó en virtud de permisos particulares que se hayan despachado, ó se dieren en adelante para que se puedan conducir en Embarcaciones extrangeras. Comunícolo á V. S. ya V. mas. de órden de S. M. para que disponga su cumplimiento en el distrito de su mando.

Dios guarde á VS. y Vmd. muchos años. San Lorenzo 4 de Noviembre de 1784.

JPH DE GALVEZ (rubric).

On the printed document is written:

S.<sup>a</sup> Agustin de la Florida 16 de M.<sup>o</sup> de 1785.

Tomese la razon de esta R.<sup>1</sup> Orden en la Contaduria Präl de Real Hazda de esta Plaza, para su devido cumplim.<sup>to</sup> siempre que ocurra lo que se previene en el supuesto.

Viz.<sup>to</sup> Man.<sup>1</sup> de Zespedes (Rubric).

Tomese la razon en la Contad.<sup>a</sup> präl de Extó de esta Plaza. S.<sup>a</sup> Agustin de la Florida, 16 de Marzo de 1785.

Gonzalo Zamorano (rubric).

Addressed: "S.<sup>res</sup> Gov.<sup>or</sup> y Oficiales R.<sup>a</sup> de S.<sup>a</sup> Agustin de la Florida."

Docket:

S.<sup>a</sup> Lorenzo 4 de Nov.<sup>ro</sup> de 1784



R.<sup>1</sup> orñ Comunicada por el Ex.<sup>mo</sup> s.<sup>or</sup> D.<sup>n</sup> Jph de Galvez, al Gov.<sup>r</sup> y ofiz.<sup>a</sup> R.<sup>a</sup> de S.<sup>n</sup> Ag.<sup>n</sup> de la Florida.

Para que en donde no estubiere conzedida la entera libertad de derechos p.<sup>a</sup> la introducion de Negros esclavos, en ambas Americas, se cobre solo un Seis por Ciento, por Cada uno, regulado su valor en 150 p.<sup>a</sup> aunq.<sup>e</sup> tenga mayor precio, sin distincion de edad ni sexo.

[TRANSLATION]

*Ministerial Order of José de Gálvez of November 4, 1784*

The paternal love of the King our Lord ever zealous in providing his beloved vassals of America with all those means which will contribute to their greatest prosperity and wealth, recognizes that one of the most useful and necessary means to this end, is that of facilitating the introduction of negro slaves into those dominions, as the only laborers (*brazos*) in the greater part of those dominions for agriculture and mining which are the bases upon which depend the commerce and happiness of these and those kingdoms. With this end in mind His Majesty has been pleased to reduce in different parts of the Indies the duties on the importation of negro slaves established by laws and royal orders; and has permitted in others, for particular reasons, absolute freedom from taxation. And since it is his royal will that all his vassals in general should enjoy the reduction in duties has ordered that where the duties have not been abolished there shall be collected a duty of only six per cent on the introduction of each negro slave, placing the value of each slave at one hundred and fifty *pesos*, although the slave be worth more, and without distinction as to age, sex, and class; so as to make the duty per head at the present time only nine *pesos* in both of the Spanish Americas on negro slaves transported thence in ships of the regular line, or in ships having special permits for such service, or in foreign ships which may have received special permission to transport negro slaves. I communicate this to your Excellencies and Lordships by order of His Majesty in order that you may arrange for the execution of it in the districts under your jurisdiction.

God protect your Excellencies and Lordships many years.

San Lorenzo the fourth of November, 1784.

JPH DE GALVEZ (rubric).

The printed document is indorsed as follows:

San Agustin de la Florida, March 16, 1785.

Let account of this Royal Order be taken in the chief accountancy of the Royal Treasury of this Fort, so that it may be duly observed whenever what is provided in this regard happens.

Vicente Manuel de Zespedes (rubric).

Let account be taken in the chief accountancy of the Army of this fort. San Agustin de la Florida, March 16, 1785.

Gonzalo Zamorano (rubric).

Addressed: The Governor and Royal Officials of San Agustin de la Florida.

Docket:

San Lorenzo, November 4, 1784.



Royal order communicated by his Excellency Don Joseph de Galvez to the Governor and Royal Officials of San Agustin de la Florida.

Ordering that in all cases in which complete exemption of duties has not been granted for the introduction of negro slaves into both Americas, a duty of six per cent only be collected on each one, assessed at a value of 150 pesos, although his price may be in excess of that amount, without any distinction being made for age or sex.



## BOOK REVIEWS

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*Bosquejo de la Literatura Chilena.* By Domingo Amunátegui Solar.  
(Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1920. Pp. 669, [1].  
Paper.)

In this work, the edition of which was limited to one hundred copies—a reprint from the *Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía*—Dr. Amunátegui Solar, the rector of the University of Chile, whose scholarly competency has been demonstrated in other works in this or related fields, notably in his *Encomiendas de Indígenas en Chile* and *Sociedad Chilena del Siglo XVIII*, has made an important contribution to the history of the intellectual life and literary movements of Hispanic America. It is an important field to students of the southern republics in this country as ancillary to political history and as a means of social interpretation and its importance has been recognized in valuable studies by Coester, Goldberg, and others. In the general field of literary history several important critical works have been published by Hispanic American scholars of which may be noted: Roxlo, *Historia de la Literatura Uruguaya*, in eight volumes; Picón Febres, *Historia de la Literatura Venezolana*; Romero, *Historia da Literatura Brasileira*; and Rojas, *Historia de la Literatura Argentina*. The third volume of the last work, *Los Proscriptos*, is of special interest to the student of Chilean literature owing to the intimate relations that existed between the two countries in the period following the revolution.

Considering the literary history of Chile, the present work fills a lacuna, forming as it does a complete and critical review of the subject. There are, to be sure, other works treating directly or indirectly of the intellectual life and activities of the country, such as Lastarria's *Recuerdos Literarios*, Fuenzalida Grandón's *Lastarria y su Tiempo*, Huneeus Gana's *Producción Intelectual de Chile*, the works of Barros Arana, and others. In the present work, however, Dr. Amunátegui has had the benefit of the labors of his predecessors, and has produced a book that is a real addition to our knowledge of Chilean literary productions and history.



National character is clearly shown in Chilean literature. Menéndez y Pelayo has said—and his statement is quoted and confirmed by Dr. Amunátegui—that the Chileans are positive, practical, and prudent, little inclined toward ideals. Colonial conditions in large measure determined this character. Remote from Lima, the seat of the vice-regal court, and from the Atlantic seaboard, with its greater accessibility to European influences, colonized largely by settlers of Basque origin, conducting largely upon its own resources and throughout almost the whole colonial period a sanguinary war against the Araucanos, it was inevitable that such factors should exercise a strong formative influence upon intellectual life and national character. The Araucanian war itself was a most important feature of the colonial life, and was the theme of Ercilla y Zúñiga's *Araucania*, affording a basis for Bello's assertion that Chile is the only country in modern times whose establishment has been immortalized by an epic.

Chilean literature, then, is relatively weak in works of the imagination, poetry and fiction. It has, to refer again to the great Spanish critic, a certain habitual dryness. There are no "orgies of the imagination." It is solid but rarely graceful. On the other hand it is astonishingly rich in historical works. There is hardly a period, aspect, or personality that has not been thoroughly studied. The published results of such intellectual activities form a most impressive collection of critical and thoroughly documented historical studies.

In the present work—to note some of the general features—the author is neither discursive nor eulogistic. He is succinct, analytical, critical, conforming to the best methods of the Chilean historical school. Historical, political, ethnic, and social factors and influences are everywhere noted. The significance of periodicals as prime elements of literary activity is carefully set forth. The establishment of educational institutions, and the organization of literary societies are noted, their spirit, tendencies, and influence weighed, and the general relation of the state to education, a matter of major importance in the nascent republic, carefully stressed. Characteristic quotations are freely introduced, but never in such a degree as to obscure the historical and expositive method of the author. Free use is made of footnotes for biographical and bibliographical data. The lack of an index is measurably compensated by an analytical table of contents that greatly facilitates reference use.

The author has included in this study the period from the revolution to the present. He has also published a history of the literature of



the colonial period which the present reviewer has not yet been able to examine.

The early period which we may consider as extending to the year 1842 is an interesting one. It is a period of stress, of national organization and orientation, of the adaptation of social and political life to largely different conditions. Important among the early events in the new republic were the initiation of national journalism with the foundation in 1812 of the *Aurora de Chile* under the editorship of Camilo Henríquez, and the establishment in 1813 of the Instituto Nacional, its abolishment by the royalist restoration, and its reorganization under the government of O'Higgins in 1819.

A feature of interest in this period of national parturientcy is the influence exercised upon the intellectual and educational development by expatriates from other countries who, in acceptance of offers from the government or induced by the more orderly and stable conditions, became domiciled in Chile. Among these were Mora, former agent of Ferdinand VII., who was an important factor in the educational activities, and Andrés Bello, the great Venezuelan, who, arriving in Chile in 1829 after a sojourn of many years in England, exerted a profound and beneficial influence upon the intellectual growth of the younger generation. From Argentina also came many who had been driven out by the conditions under the Rosas regime—Sarmiento, Mitre, Fidel López, and others—who took an active and influential place in educational activities and journalism. The polemic which developed between the latter and the followers of Mora and Bello is an interesting and important episode of the period. Dr. Amunátegui has summarized this as follows:

With the design of forwarding the romantic movement which had for some years prevailed in Europe and with the frank object of discouraging Spanish literature, the Argentine writers opposed by Vallejo and San Fuentes . . . feel themselves justified in expressing their views on the causes of Chilean literary sterility, thus giving offense to former students of Mora and followers of Bello. Sarmiento, especially, sustained the opinion that the methods of the distinguished Venezuelan instead of stimulating his students, deterred them by the fear of incorrectness of language, and by an exaggerated regard for the models proposed by Bello as standards. . . .

Happily, in Chile the lessons of Bello and Mora triumphed. . . . Thus it has resulted that in our country Spanish is better spoken than in the other republics of America.

An interesting account of this discussion which became quite acrimonious will be found in Lastarria's *Recuerdos Literarios*, somewhat



more critical of Bello and written by one who was an important participator in the events of that period. Rojas also, in the chapter on "La Escuela Cuyana", in the third volume of his *Historia de la Literatura Argentina* has discussed it from the Argentine point of view.

The establishment of the University of Chile in 1843, under the wise direction of Bello was a notable event in the cultural history of the country especially in its influence upon the development of scientific and historical studies. The act creating the university provided that there should be prepared every year by some member of the faculty to be designated by the rector a monograph on some important question of national history. From this provision have sprung a notable series of historical monographs which Dr. Amunátegui has noted with critical appreciations.

During the period from 1842 to the present, Chilean literature has shown the general character expressed previously in this review. The author has given a luminous outline of the historical work of Barros Arana, Vicuña Mackenna, Miguel Luis Amunátegui, and others who have distinguished themselves in this field. He has devoted special chapters to poetry, the drama, and fiction, analyzing the work of Guillermo Matta, the greatest Chilean poet and of Alberto Blest Gana whom he considers the real founder of the Chilean novel.

Of the latter, Dr. Amunátegui says:

Without doubt, Alberto Blest Gana is an exceptional case in Chilean letters of the past century. In all the forms of literary activity cultivated in our country, the initiators or founders were soon equaled by others who succeeded them. This is seen in history, lyric poetry, and journalism. Nothing like this took place in the case of the novel. Blest Gana from the first notably surpassed all of his compatriots who devoted their pens to the novel. . . . We must come to the present century to find authors of novels or stories who, if they do not contest the palm with Blest Gana, can at least be placed in the same class with him without exaggeration.

A special chapter is given to the literary school of the ecclesiastical colleges, to the activities of the Jesuits, and to a review of their organ, *La Estrella de Chile*.

The final chapter of this valuable work contains "general observations on Chilean letters in the 19th century, new tendencies, evolution of journalism and parliamentary oratory, influence of Pedro Antonio González and Rubén Darío on lyric poetry, and the future of the novel and drama". The concluding paragraph is as follows:



It can be affirmed that social questions will dominate in the period that is beginning. For the successful solution of these it will be necessary that history continue presenting its fruitful lessons in order that present problems be thoroughly studied. With the same object, statesmen should lend attentive ear to the voice of the novelists, dramatists and poets.

C. K. JONES.

*List of Works for the Study of Hispanic-American History.* By HAYWARD KENISTON. (New York: The Hispanic Society of America, 1920. Pp. XVIII, (2), 451.) [Hispanic notes and monographs . . . issued by the Hispanic Society of America, V.]

An important element in the judgment of a book should be a consideration of the author's objective.

In the present case the author's purpose has been clearly and succinctly expressed in the preface and the reviewer feels that he cannot do better than quote the author's words:

No one has undertaken work in the field of Hispanic-American history without feeling the handicap which the lack of a . . . [bibliographical] guide imposes upon him. . . . It is to meet this need, to provide, if not a complete bibliography, at least a list which may serve as a basis for an eventual definitive work, that the present work has been compiled.

It has been my purpose to include the essential works, both primary sources and secondary studies. . . . Biography has naturally been given a place of equal importance with the narration of events, and the story of the missions has everywhere been included. . . . For the fields ancillary to history (antiquities, anthropology and ethnology; cartography and geography; constitutional law, government, and political economy; linguistics and literature), I have included only bibliographical and general works. And I have made a similar limitation in the list of works on the non-Hispanic Colonies of Guiana and the Antilles. In every case I have tried to record any bibliographical work on a period or subject. . . .

Certain types of work have been omitted altogether: (1) Government publications of the individual Hispanic-American Republics since the declaration of independence . . . (2) calendars of state papers or catalogues of archives of European governments other than Spain or Portugal; (3) state documents of the United States. . . .

The compiler has grouped the works under Hispanic America in general and individual countries or states. Under each main heading are: (1) Works concerning the whole history and (2) Works on special periods: 1. Aborigines (to 1492), 2. Discovery and conquest (1492-1550), 3. Colonies (1550-1810), 4. Revolution (1810-1830). Sections under



the first or general division are: A. Bibliography, B. Periodical publications (including publication of learned societies and civic institutions), C. Collections either of documents or of standard works, D. Individual works. Under special periods are grouped: A. Bibliography, B. Collections, C. Sources, D. Secondary works.

Under the modern name are placed works treating specifically of that district, *e. g.*, works on Alto-Perú and Potosí under Bolivia. Works on the principal "liberators", Bolívar, Miranda, San Martín, and Sucre are placed under Hispanic America in general, Revolution.

Since my purpose was not to describe but to identify the works, I have given brief titles only and have not included the name of the publisher or printer . . . "

The number of volumes, when more than one, is given, but collections of single volumes and all bibliographical and critical annotations are omitted. This omission the compiler recognizes as a defect, unavoidable because "the task . . . must obviously be the work of a considerable group of specialists in the field." To compensate for this lack and to give the work a certain usefulness to the casual student or to the librarian . . . I have ventured to star the works which are generally recognized as authoritative or fundamental.

In the preceding words the compiler has clearly indicated the object and plan of this bibliography. It is fitting, perhaps, that the reviewer should venture an opinion as to how fully this object has been realized, and as to the general and special value of the work.

The arrangement is good; the separate grouping of bibliography, periodical publications, collections, and sources is especially useful. The absence of collations and all bibliographical and critical notes is for obvious reasons regrettable, particularly in relation to the rare and expensive works and collections.

The present reviewer cannot express an authoritative opinion as to the adequacy of the selection. From an examination of those sections with which he feels familiar it seems that the compiler has shown scholarly discrimination and comprehensive knowledge in including the valuable material, and that he has prepared a list that represents the historical literature relating to Hispanic America of much greater value to students than any preceding compilation.

Dr. Keniston's work will be of great value, not only to students, but to reference librarians and to librarians who are building up collections of Hispanic Americana. Even those in charge of extensive collections in this field should find it worth while to check up this list. It would, moreover, form an excellent basis for the preparation of a critical manual of this literature.



In conclusion, some titles may be noted the reason for the exclusion of which is not patent to the reviewer: *A catalogue of books relating to the discovery and early history of North and South America forming part of the library of E. D. Church*, compiled by George Watson Cole, with its magnificent equipment of bibliographical data; Picón Febres, *Literatura Venezolana*; Rojas, *Literatura Argentina*; Laverde Amaya, *Bibliografía Colombiana*; Rocha Pombo, *Historia do Brazil*, 10 v.; Cejador, *Lengua y Literatura Castellana*, including Spanish American authors; Laval, *Bibliografías Chilenas*; Binayán, *Bibliografías Argentinas*; Amunátegui Solar, *Literatura Chilena*; *Mercurio Peruano*; *Inventario dos Documentos Relativos ao Brasil, existentes no Archivo de Marinha e Ultramar, organizado . . . por Eduardo de Castro e Almeida*. The *Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional*, in which the last work is contained, are mentioned.

C. K. JONES.

*La Personalidad de Manuel Belgrano*. . Commemorative Historical Essay by EMILIO RAVIGNANI. (Buenos Aires: 1920. Pp. 32. Paper.)

As part of the ceremonies held in Buenos Aires in June, 1920, in commemoration of the centenary of Belgrano's death, Dr. Ravignani read an address which has just been published by the History Section of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires, in the form of a pamphlet, which is No. 6 in that faculty's series of monographs. There is included in this pamphlet an appendix presenting six letters written by Belgrano, 1810-1819, the originals of which are preserved in the Academy of Philosophy and Letters of the University. These letters are reproduced in the very satisfactory form now followed by the History Section of the Faculty, of which Section Dr. Ravignani has recently become director—a form which, in itself, imparts confidence in that it gives evidence of careful and intelligent editorial work.

Dr. Ravignani briefly reviews Belgrano's life, from his birth in Buenos Aires in 1770, to his death, in that same city, on June 20, 1820; and, dividing its activities into two large aspects—civil and military—in few pages indeed presents a striking "profile" of the man: "Bachelor in law of the University, and advocate in chancery of Valladolid, general commanding his country's armies—Don Manuel Belgrano y González".

Son of an Italian who chose to render his name Pérez, by a creole mother, although he was educated in Spain, Belgrano was "one of the



best of Argentinians". Offspring of the merchant class, he was an intellectual—an optimistic, altruistic advocate of popular culture, and a constructive force which advanced his country toward his ideals. From a responsible government position, to which the king of Spain appointed him, youth of twenty-three that he was, in 1793, he sought to disseminate new ideas on economics in a bureaucratic atmosphere which smothered him. To improve the social conditions amid which he found himself, he established the third newspaper issued in Argentina. To the same end he advocated schools, and founded them. To alter political conditions, he labored for Argentine independence. Drawn into military life by his country's fight for freedom, he ran up for the first time the flag which still symbolizes Argentine nationality, and out of an undisciplined rebel horde, the conduct of which had antagonized the inhabitants of regions where it fought, he created an army with ideals of honor, lived up to by its officers and its men. In a revolutionary period Belgrano was serene, modest, and generously free from envy.

Considered from a certain point of view, he was a precursor. . . . Without the creative energy of those who are all originality and minus the stubborn persistence of those who succeed in perfecting their undertakings, he nevertheless cleared the path along which others were to pass to success.

Dr. Ravignani remarks that a centenary celebration is an occasion for eulogy rather than for the emission of a historian's cold judgment. "Every biographical study," he adds, "makes its principal object the determination of the man's influence upon his epoch, and of the extent to which it absorbed him. . . ." If a great influence and a thorough absorption are the hall-mark of a "hero" truly worthy "an essay *a lo Macaulay*", to quote Dr. Ravignani, then it would seem that Argentina is justified in hanging Belgrano's picture (as is done) in the schools, for this essay displays him as an efficacious advocate of popular education, in both the English and the Spanish sense of that word.

I. A. WRIGHT.

*Justo Arosemena (Obra Premiada en el Concurso del Centenario)*. By OCTAVIO MÉNDEZ PEREIRA. (Panamá: *Imprenta Nacional*, 1919. Pp. 568. Paper.)

Don Justo Arosemena (1817-1896) was a native of Panama and throughout his long and useful life, strongly attached to the interests of his section. At the same time as a citizen of Colombia, he played



an active part for nearly fifty years, in the various changes that marked the political development of that country. He was elected to membership in the Cabildo of Panama in 1839 and retired from his post as government representative in connection with the work of the Inter-oceanic Canal Company, in 1885. In the interim he had held almost every post of importance in Panama, including the governorship, had served as representative and senator from the province, department or state (according to Panama's varying status in the republic), and had taken a prominent part (although not an actively hostile one) in asserting the interests of that section against possible injustice at the hands of the Bogotá authorities. In the capital itself he not only represented Panama but during his younger years served the central government as a subordinate in the ministries of finance and foreign relations, and later in life held important diplomatic posts in Europe, United States, Peru, Chile, and Venezuela. During this same period he maintained active business connections with many of the chief enterprises of the Isthmus. Through these connections he kept in touch with New York, London, and other financial centers. His personal activities as well as political efforts were extensive, reasonably successful, and highly honorable in character.

As a journalist, Don Justo stood high in Peru and Chile, as well as in his native Panama. He was an orator of distinction, a prolific writer, an effective pamphleteer, an author of enduring reputation. His *Estudios Constitucionales* passed through several editions, each one enriched by the results of his own political experience. During his residence abroad it was his good fortune to take an active part in the Congress at Lima, in 1864, and to work in favor of the Wyse-Lessups Canal Contract in the United States. He thus participated in two measures of importance for Colombia, but without achieving the permanent results his efforts merited. He took part in framing the liberal Constitution formed at Río Negro in 1863, and while he recognized later that this document must be seriously modified, regretted that the conservative reaction of 1886 thrust it wholly aside. This overturn practically ended his political career, but not his business and literary labors.

A mere enumeration of Arosemena's activities is impressive. A catalogue of his publications, ephemeral though many of them are, shows his manifold intellectual power. Criminal and political problems, measures of social reform, philosophical and religious topics, juridical measures, general literature—all alike inspire his ready pen.



It is as political writer that he will best be remembered and few have done so much to reveal the spirit of moderate liberalism that ruled in Colombia during the mid years of the last century.

Dr. Méndez Pereira has performed his task well. The thirty-six chapters show the productive work as well as the political activity of his hero. His biography is extremely favorable but not too partisan. He quotes extensively from Arosemena's writings, so that the reader may gain an idea of their character and recognize the importance of the present work for an understanding of the various issues that formerly divided Colombians. He thinks that Arosemena would have favored the cause of Panama, had he survived to 1903, but we may well believe he would have exerted his influence against precipitate separation. The work, as the sub-title indicates, gained the prize in the competition authorized by the Panamanian government in commemoration of the centenary of Arosemena's birth.

ISAAC JOSLIN COX.

*Cuba y los Cubanos.* By E. K. MAPES, Professor of Modern Languages, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and M. F. DE VELASCO, Professor of Languages, Havana, Cuba. (New York, Chicago, Boston, etc.: The Gregg Publishing Company. [c 1920] Pp. viii, 213. \$1.00.)

This little textbook, which is designed for the use of students studying the Spanish language, was compiled in the belief "that the ideal foreign language reader is produced by the collaboration of a native of the country treated in the text, who furnishes first-hand information as to facts and authentic knowledge of the language as actually spoken there, and an American teacher of the language, who is familiar with the pedagogical features necessary to adapt the material to the needs of the American classroom". The result has been a very interesting book and one that can be used to advantage because of its practical bearing.

In fact, this is more than a language reader. It could be read to advantage by persons about to visit Cuba for the first time, for it gives in small compass considerable useful information. The book is divided into twenty-eight chapters. The first five of these are formed into a section entitled "*La llegada*" (The arrival) and give a few salient and interesting facts regarding the approach to the island and life thereon. This section is followed by sections on "*La Isla*" (The island), of four



chapters; "Las provincias del oeste" (The western provinces), of four chapters, in one of which the city of Habana is described; "Productos e industrias" (Products and industries), of seven chapters; "Las provincias centrales y del este" (The central provinces and those of the east), of six chapters; one chapter on history; and one consisting of brief comments on Cuban literature. These are followed by a section of questions and exercises, various explanatory notes, and a full vocabulary.

The work admirably conserves its purpose. The text is simple, although proceeding continually to more complex expressions and descriptions, while the notes give many interesting data regarding Cuba. This is not intended primarily as a history but many historical data, all necessarily of a secondary character, are presented.

J. A. R.



## NOTES AND COMMENT

### GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN HISPANIC AMERICA

In 1913 the total foreign commerce of Hispanic America amounted to \$2,874,612,151, of which \$1,321,861,199 was imports and \$1,552,750,952 was exports. By 1919 the total foreign commerce of Hispanic America had increased to \$5,064,588,740, of which \$1,934,747,794 represented imports and \$3,129,840,946 exports, that is an increase of 46 per cent in imports and 102 per cent in exports and an increase in the total trade of 74 per cent. Hispanic America's total imports from the United States for the three years 1915-18 increased 99 per cent over the total imports for the three years 1910-13, while its imports from the United Kingdom increased but 49 per cent and from France 30 per cent during the same period. The value of our trade with the five leading Hispanic American countries show the following increases from 1913 to 1920 (each in per cent): Cuba, 523; Brazil, 172; Mexico, 198; Argentina, 421; Chile, 274.

Although the increase in our trade with Hispanic America is partially due to the higher values of commodities, this expansion has been gradual. The important position which the United States has come to occupy in Hispanic American trade is attributable to some extent to the World War. The United Kingdom during that period had diverted its attention largely from the promotion of its foreign trade to the business of winning the war, while Germany had been compelled to withdraw from the Hispanic American field. The question is, can we maintain our new position, which was virtually forced upon us?

Since the United States has engaged in large financial undertakings in Europe, it has neglected to strengthen its position in Hispanic American investments. It is estimated that Great Britain has above five and a half billion dollars invested in Hispanic American countries, which will enable that country to secure a large amount of business that might otherwise go elsewhere. This is a serious handicap under which the United States must labor and one which will become more powerful as conditions return to normal. Our competitors will exert every effort



to regain their former hold upon this lucrative trade and the United States will only be able to maintain its position in this field through the exercise of superior ability.

Since 1914, the United States government has assiduously applied itself to the problem of promoting its Hispanic American commerce. Through the commercial attaché and trade commissioner services of the Department of Commerce it has investigated markets for American products and reported upon economic developments. The first commercial attachés were sent abroad in 1914, an appropriation of \$100,000 having been granted by Congress for the establishment of such a service.

The commercial attaché is appointed and assigned to his post by the Secretary of Commerce after proper examination, and he is given his official designation as an officer of the embassy or legation by the Secretary of State. Although his work is directed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce he is required to follow a policy while abroad in accord with that of the chief of the diplomatic mission.

The duties of the commercial attaché are threefold. As this position had been created to fill the long-felt need for a permanent government official abroad who was wholly concerned with trade problems, it is his first duty to report upon business conditions and markets for American goods. Usually the commercial attaché has lived or traveled extensively in the country to which he is assigned, and he is always thoroughly familiar with the language, both written and spoken. He reports regularly to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce upon tariff changes, banking regulations, commercial statistics, etc. Investment opportunities and specifications for new construction projects are submitted by him. Important and pressing matters are cabled to the Bureau and recently a monthly cabled report upon economic conditions has been required of all foreign representatives. In his capacity as commercial attaché he is the commercial adviser and assistant to the chief of the diplomatic mission. An official of the Department of Overseas Trade, which is the department of the British Government which supervises the British commercial attaché service, estimated that 95 per cent of the work of the British embassies and legations in Hispanic-America was handled by the British commercial attachés. Although the proportion is not nearly so large in the American service, the duties placed upon the commercial attachés by the embassies are not light. A large number of American business firms call upon the commercial attaché, both personally and through correspondence, for



assistance of various kinds. As the representative of the Department of Commerce the commercial attaché is required to assist in every legitimate manner the business firms which call upon him. Frequently the representative of an American firm is put directly in touch with government or private purchasers by the commercial attaché. American business men have learned that when abroad they can call upon the commercial attaché and secure the latest information concerning business conditions in the country, tariff changes, and trade opportunities. Several Hispanic American countries have not reached the high plane of efficiency in the preparation of trade statistics which the United States occupies and it is consequently a great advantage to American business men traveling abroad to have the latest trade statistics available in the office of the commercial attaché. The office of the commercial attaché has gradually developed into a clearing house for economic information bearing upon the country in which it is located.

In 1914, commercial attachés were assigned to the embassies in Río de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago (Chile), and Lima, and in 1919 a commercial attaché was assigned to Mexico City. Insufficient funds have prevented the assignment of a commercial attaché to Cuba.

These offices quickly justified their establishment and within a short time the volume of work had increased to such an extent that it became necessary to assign assistants to the various commercial attachés. These assistants were called trade commissioners, but they should not be confused with the trade commissioners of the Department on special assignment, which will be described below. At the present time (March 1921) there is a trade commissioner assisting the commercial attaché at Buenos Aires and two assistant trade commissioners in the office of the commercial attaché at Río de Janeiro. The trade commissioners and assistant trade commissioners are unfortunately without diplomatic privileges and have no formal relation with the embassy. This feature becomes a matter of importance and embarrassment when the trade commissioner or assistant trade commissioner is required to assume charge of the office in the absence of the commercial attaché.

It is the practice of the Bureau to have the members of its foreign service return to the United States every few years. These visits have a double purpose. It is essential that the commercial attachés and trade commissioners renew their contact with American business conditions regularly in order to appreciate the needs of the domestic manufacturers and exporters. Continuous residence abroad tends to alienate one and is especially detrimental to a commercial representative who



is endeavoring to interpret conditions abroad to his home office. The second reason for these periodic visits is to stimulate among American business men an interest in conditions abroad and in foreign trade generally. These officials visit many sections of the United States studying conditions and conferring with business men and trade associations. In their addresses and conferences with American business men they are able to present the latest and most reliable information relating to business conditions in the country to which they are assigned and to give sound and practical advice regarding the development of foreign commerce.

For seven years prior to the inauguration of the commercial attaché service the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce had sent special representatives abroad to investigate foreign markets for American products and to prepare surveys of economic conditions in various countries. Among the markets investigated in Hispanic America are included the following: Boots and shoes; construction materials and machinery; electrical goods; furniture; investment opportunities; jewelry and silverware; textiles. Economic surveys have been made of Bolivia, Colombia, Danish West Indies, Mexico, Paraguay, Venezuela.

These investigations were made by trade commissioners on special assignment who traveled extensively and had no direct relation to the embassies or legations of the United States. Such trade commissioners are chosen because of their particular fitness to conduct a special investigation, frequently being recognized experts in their field. Their investigations ordinarily consume from six to eighteen months, and when their reports are completed they are published by the Bureau and are available to anyone at a nominal price. At the present time the Bureau has a trade commissioner investigating markets for industrial supplies in South America.

In addition to its large Latin American Division the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has various specialized divisions in Washington which are continuously studying Hispanic American trade statistics, investment opportunities, tariffs, export trade methods, etc. These studies are given to the American business community through Commerce Reports, the bulletin of the Bureau which is issued every week day, exclusive of holidays. Special circular letters are also issued from time to time and a very large number of inquiries are answered by mail every day.

Although the trade promotional activities of the Bureau can never be more than a supplement to the activities of private firms and Ameri-



can business men, this service is capable of tremendous expansion. The United States increased its productive capacity immensely during the War and it is imperative that we maintain a large proportion of the world's foreign commerce if our factories are to be kept in operation and our labor employed. During the next few years when the United States will be handicapped by the foreign exchange factor in its trade with Hispanic America and when our competitors will be doing their utmost to regain their lost position the foreign service of the Bureau will be put to the test. But the value of this service will always be dependent upon the extent to which the American business community utilizes it.

WALTER LOWRY MILLER.

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## REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

The *Jornal de Commercio*, of Rio de Janeiro, in its issue of December 28, 1920, published the following regulations governing the University of Rio de Janeiro:

The Minister of Justice has approved by decree the following:

### CHAPTER I

#### *The University*

*Article 1.* The University of Rio de Janeiro instituted by virtue of decree N° 11,530 of March 18, 1916, and N° 14,343 of Sept. 7, 1920, for the purpose of stimulating the study of science, strengthening the ties of intellectual solidarity among the professors and improving the methods of teaching, shall be located in the city of Rio de Janeiro and shall comprise the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro, the Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro and the Faculty of Law of Rio de Janeiro.

*Article 2.* The University of Rio de Janeiro shall be conducted and managed by a Director and by a Council of the University.

*Article 3.* The estates of the different institutions constituting the University shall continue to be independent and shall be administered as heretofore.

*Article 4.* All expenses arising out of the erection of the University, independently of expenses proper to each section of it, shall be met by the sums set apart for this purpose in the general budget of the Republic, until the time when the University shall possess such income as shall make it independent of any official subsidy.

Only paragraph. The Faculty of Law shall continue to meet all its own expenses from the income of its estates, without other official aid or advantages to its professors beyond those already provided for in the respective statutes.



*Article 5.* The University shall have its office under the direction of a Secretary and Staff to be appointed by the Council after approval by the Minister of Justice.

Sec. 1. The secretary who shall have graduated from one of the Government high schools, shall be appointed by ministerial act.

Sec. 2. The other members of the Secretary's office shall be chosen by the Director of the University.

Sec. 3. The Council shall control the service of the office of the University.

## CHAPTER II

### *The Director of the University*

*Article 6.* The Director shall be the President of the Superior Council of Teaching.

*Article 7.* The duties of the Director shall be:

1) To superintend the functions of the institutes of Superior Teaching which constitute the University.

2) To preside at the meetings of the Council, calling the meetings with notice of 48 hours (at least) and designating the matter to be discussed except in cases of secret deliberations.

3) To see that the regulations, laws and decisions of the Government and Council of the University are properly carried out by the directors of the Faculties.

4) To exchange correspondence in the name of the University with public authorities and with national and foreign scientific institutions.

5) To obtain from the component institutions of the University all information which shall be deemed necessary.

6) To promote by all means within reach the good relations with other colleges, universities, etc., and to establish an interchange of publications and works of the authorship of their respective professors.

7) To supervise the cash books of the University and to order the payment of all expenses authorized by the Director of Council.

8) To appoint and dismiss all employees of the Secretary's office whose appointments shall not come under the Government control.

9) To exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over the Council and Director's office.

10) To bring to the Council's notice all communications received from superior institutions of learning—components of the University—relative to all extraordinary occurrences whatsoever encountered in the service and work of the same and to promote the adoption of all measures for the perfect course of teaching and administration.

11) To sign, together with the respective directors of the Faculties, all diplomas or titles conferred by the University, the same to bear the great seal of the said University, which shall be used by the Director only.

12) To publish the publications of the University—authorized by the Council—which shall be printed by the Government's printing office.

13) To present to the Minister of Justice and Interior, up to the 28th of February of each year, a full report of the work of economic situation of the Uni-



versity, and then to propose all necessary measures and improvements which the Council shall have approved.

*Article 8.* Until such time as there shall be appointed a president of Higher Teaching—in accordance with Art. 31, of law 3,454 of January 6, 1918—the Director of the University shall be replaced by a Sub-Director to be appointed by the Government from the University Council.

#### CHAPTER III

##### *The Council of the University*

*Article 9.* The Council shall consist of the Director, the directors of the Faculties which compose the University and two active professors from each Faculty who shall be elected bi-annually by the respective congregations.

Only Paragraph. The professors, who shall represent at the Council the congregation of the respective Faculties may be reelected after an interval of not less than two years.

*Article 10.* Should a professor who shall have been elected, not be present at two consecutive meetings of the Council, the Director of the University shall communicate this fact to the respective Faculty in order that a substitute be named.

*Article 11.* The Council shall meet from March 15, to December 31, of each year—once every month—and the sessions shall last as many days as necessary; extraordinary meetings shall be called in urgent cases or when five of the Council's members shall demand it—declaring the motive of such meeting.

1. The quorum necessary at the Council's meetings shall be the absolute majority of the Council's members.

2. No subject outside of that which provoked the call for an extraordinary meeting shall be discussed by the Council at such extraordinary meetings.

*Article 12.* The duties of the University Council shall be:

1. To exercise together with the Director, the high jurisdiction over the University.

2. To draw up its internal regulations.

3. To approve or modify the regulations of the institutions that constitute the University, harmonizing them as far as possible.

4. To create and grant, whenever possible, cash prizes as well as scholarships in order to stimulate the cultivation of science in Brazil.

5. To confer on Brazilians and eminent professors the degree of 'Doctor' or 'honoris causa' (honorary degrees) of the University of Rio de Janeiro—such degrees to be proposed by three members of the Council and accepted by a majority of votes at a secret ballot.

6. To attend to and settle all claims from functionaries and students of the University—as well as to report on those addressed to the Government coming from professors and candidates to office.

7. To organize, at the proposal of the Director, the annual budget, of the University, which shall be submitted to the Government for approval.

8. To examine all annual accounts presented by the Director, reporting thereon.

9. To accept and to take charge of donations, endowments, etc., to the University, and to authorize the purchase of estate.



10. To submit to the Government any necessary reforms to the present set of regulations.

*Article 13.* At the sessions of the University Council, the Secretary of the University shall act as secretary to the meeting.

*Article 14.* The Secretary of the Council shall:

1) prepare and draw up all documents, papers, etc., which are to be submitted to the Council;

2) draw up the minutes of the meetings;

3) edit all correspondence relative to the meetings;

4) supply all information, upon request, which shall be required in discussing University matters at the meetings of the Council.

*Article 15.* In the absence of the Secretary of the University, he shall be substituted by the first officer of the Secretary's bureau.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### *The Congregations of Directors of the Institutes or Faculties*

*Article 16.* The powers of the Congregations and Directors of the Institutes which compose the University of Rio de Janeiro are described in decree N° 11,530 of March 18, 1915, and in the internal regulations of the University.

##### *General and Temporary Provisions*

*Article 17.* All provisions established by the present regulations shall be subservient to the articles of decree N° 11,520 of March 18, 1915, adapted to the University "régime," in accordance with paragraph 2 of Art. 6 of said decree.

*Article 18.* The University of Rio de Janeiro shall enjoy didactic and administrative autonomy in accordance with the present regulations and shall be represented at the Superior Council of Teaching.

*Article 19.* The Director's office, Council's office, University and office of the University shall be located in the building of the Superior Council of Teaching until special buildings shall have been erected or chosen for them.

*Article 20.* The congregations of the component Institutions of the University shall put into effect the provisions of Art. 9, of the present regulations within 30 days of their publication.

*Article 21.* The present regulations shall come into force on January 1st, 1921—all former provisions to be hereby revoked.

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On the 17th of December, there was celebrated a session of the Central Committee of the Spanish American League, which adopted the following resolutions:

*First.* To call the attention of His Majesty to the harm done by the imposing of the income tax on Spanish steamship companies trading with England, in the form in which the Government of the United Kingdom intends to execute it.



*Second.* To petition the Government to prorogue the law now in force, of June 14, 1909, with respect to naval construction under the temporary conditions authorized by the law of budgets and now that world conditions are normal, that the Government consider the principles laid down by the Maritime League as the basis of a new law, as a complement to the Tariff dealing with navigation and commerce and to the general laws protecting industry.

*Third.* To petition the Minister of Fomento to make good the premiums for naval construction due from 1917 up to the present budget, for which premiums the Minister of Hacienda, on last October, put the necessary credits at the disposal of the Ministerio de Fomento.

This Association made various other recommendations for the protection of maritime interests.

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Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, professor of Romance languages in the University of North Carolina, is putting the finishing touches on a study of Chilean literature which will take the form of a bibliography of literary criticism, biography, and literary controversy. Magazine articles as well as books will be included in the references. In the case of books, in addition to the usual bibliographical data, notes will be included indicating the content or the scope of the work. There will also figure in this bibliography four of the leading newspaper critics—Rómulo Mandiola, Pedro Nolasco Cruz, Ricardo Dávila Silva and Emilio Vaisse (Omer Emeth), with a list of their contributions to the newspapers of Chile. This will be the fourth of a series of studies resulting from researches made in South American libraries by Dr. Leavitt who was the holder of a Sheldon Traveling Fellowship from Harvard University during the year 1919-1920. A bibliography of Ricardo Palma appeared in the *Mercurio Peruano* (Lima), October-November, 1919; a biography of the same author was published in *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW* in February, 1920; and bibliographies of Peruvian and Bolivian literature will shortly be brought out in the *Romanic Review*. The bibliography of Chilean literature will be followed by a similar study of Argentine literature.



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vii, [9]-315 p. 22 cm.  
No more published.
801. Castillo Negrete, Emilio del. *Galería de oradores de México en el siglo XIX.* Mexico, Tip. de S. Sierra, 1877-80.  
3 v. front. (port.) 22 cm.  
Contains biographical sketches.
802. *Catalogus personarum et officiorum provinciae Mexicanae Societatis Jesu. In Indiis 1764.* Mexici, typis reg. & Ant. D. Ildefonsi (Reprinted in León, Nicolás. *Bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVIII.* México, 1906. 30 cm. Sección I, 3. pte., p. 76-118)  
Index alphabeticus cognominum sociorum in provincia Mexicana (with date of birth): p. 101-118.
803. Chapman, Charles Edward. *Catalogue of materials in the Archivo de Indias for the history of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest.* Berkeley, University of California press, 1919.  
2 p. l. iii-v, 755 p. 26 cm. (University of California publications in history. v. viii)
804. Chavero, Alfredo. *Apuntes viejos de bibliografía mexicana.* México, Tip. J. I. Guerrero y cia, 1903.  
2 p. l., [5]-89 p., 2 l. 24½ cm.  
CONTENTS.—Códice Telleriano remense.—Pinturas de los soles.—Peregrinación azteca.—Cronistas Tenochcas: Códice Ramírez. Durán. Acosta. Texozomoc.—Motolinía.—Mendieta.—Sahagún.—Vétancurt.
805. ———. *Sahagún; estudio.* México, Impr. de J. M. Sandoval, 1877.  
109 p., 1 l.
806. Cowan, Robert Ernest. *A bibliography of the history of California and the Pacific west 1510-1906, together with the text of John W. Dwinelle's address on the acquisition of California by the United States of America.* San Francisco, The Book club of California, 1914  
xxi, p., 1 l., 318 p., 2 l. 27 cm.
807. Cruzado, Manuel. *Bibliografía jurídica mexicana.* México, Tip. de la Oficina impresora de estampillas, 1905.  
2 p. l., 385 p. 23½ cm.  
830 titles.
808. Dávila Padilla, Agustín. *Historia de la fundación y discurso de la provincia de Santiago de México de la Orden de predicadores, por las vidas de sus varones insignes, y casos notables de Nueva España.* Madrid, En casa de P. Madrigal. 1596.  
7 p. l., 815, [26] p. pl. 30½ cm.  
For continuations, see Franco y Ortega and Ojea.



809. Dávila y Arrillaga, José Mariano. Continuación de la historia de la Compañía de Jesús en Nueva España del P. Francisco Javier Alegre. Puebla, Imp. del Colegio pío de artes y oficios, 1888-89.  
2 v. 23½ cm.
810. Denison, Thomas Stewart. Mexican linguistics: including Nautl or Mexican in Aryan phonology; The primitive Aryans of America; A Mexican-Aryan comparative vocabulary; Morphology and the Mexican verb; and The Mexican-Aryan sibilants; with an appendix on comparative syntax, by T. S. Denison, together with an introduction by H. W. Magoun. Chicago, T. S. Denison & company [1913]  
[449] p. front. (port.) 24½ cm.  
Contains bibliographies.
811. Diccionario universal de historia y de geografia obra dada a luz en España y refundida y aum. considerablemente para su publicación en México con noticias históricas, geográficas, estadísticas y biográficas sobre las Américas en general, y especialmente sobre la República Mexicana. México, Tip. de Rafael, 1853-56.  
10 v. 28 cm.  
Vols. 8-10: Apéndice—Colección de artículos relativos a la República Mexicana recogidos por M. Orozco y Berra.
812. Domínguez, Ricardo. Galería de escritores y periodistas de la "Prensa asociada." México, Impr. de "El Partido liberal," 1890.  
123 p. 16 cm.
813. Eguira y Eguren, Juan José de. Bibliotheca mexicana; sive, Eruditorum historia virorum, qui in America Boreali nati, vel alibi geniti, in ipsam domicilis aut studijs asciti, quavis lingua scripto aliquid tradiderunt; eorum præsertim qui pro fide catholicâ & pietate ampliandâ fovendâque, egregiè factis & quibusvis scriptis floruerunt editis aut ineditis. Tomus primus, exhibens litteras A B C. Mexici, ex nova typographia in ædibus authoris editioni ejusdem Bibliothecæ destinata, 1755.  
80 p. l., 543, [1] p. 30 x 21 cm.  
No more published.
814. Escalafón del cuerpo diplomático mexicano. 1. julio de 1913- México, Müller hnos, 1913-
815. Escandón, Luis A. Poetas y escritores mexicanos. 1. ed. México, Impr. de. I. Paz. 1889.  
126, [1] p. 19 cm.
816. Espinosa, Isidro Félix de. Chronica apostolica, y seraphica de todos los colegios de propaganda fide de esta Nueva-España, de misioneros franciscanos observantes: erigidos con autoridad pontificia, y regia, para la reformation de los fieles, y conversion de los gentiles. Consagrada a la mila-



grosa cruz de piedra, que como titular se venera en su primer Colegio de propaganda fide de la muy ilustre ciudad de San-Tiago de Queretaro, sita en el arzobispado de Mexico. [Mexico] Por la viuda de J. B. de Hogal, impressora, 1746-92.

2 v. 30 cm.

Vol. 2 has title: Crónica seráfica y apostólica del Colegio de propaganda fide de la Santa Cruz de Querétaro en la Nueva España. Escrita por el P. Fr. Juan Domingo Arricivita. 2. parte. México, Por F. de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1792.

817. ——— Crónica de la provincia franciscana de los apóstoles San Pedro y San Pablo de Michoacán; la publica por vez primera el Dr. Nicolas León. México, Imp. de "El Tiempo," 1899.

1 p. l., [5]-574 p. 27 cm.

818. Fernández del Castillo, Francisco. Libros y libreros en el siglo xvi. Mexico, Tip. Guerrero hnos., 1914.

2 p. l., iv, 608 p. 24 cm. (Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Secretaría de relaciones exteriores. Publicaciones del Archivo general de la nación, VI)

Interesting documents on the book trade in Mexico and on the control exercised by the Inquisition.

819. Fewkes, Jesse Walter. Catálogo de los objetos etnológicos y arqueológicos exhibidos por la expedición Hemenway. Madrid, Jaramillo, impresor, 1892.

115 p. 22½ cm.

820. ——— Commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. Columbian historical exposition, Madrid. Catalogue of the Hemenway collection in the Historico-American exposition of Madrid. By Dr. J. Walter Fewkes. From the report of the Madrid commission, 1892. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1895.

1 p. l., 279-327 p. 24½ cm.

CONTENTS: Catalogue of the Hemenway collection in the Historico-American exposition of Madrid.—The Bandler collection of copies of documents relative to the history of New Mexico and Arizona. <From the Archives of the Hemenway expedition>—Exhibit of the Peabody museum.

821. Francisco de Burgoa. Palestra historial de virtudes y exemplares apostólicos. Fundada del zelo de insignes héroes de la sagrada Orden de predicadores en este Nuevo Mundo. Mexico, I. Ruyz, 1670.

12 p. l., 269 numb. l., 5 l.

Medina, Impr. en México, no. 1019.

822. Franco y Ortega, Alonso. Segunda parte de la Historia de la provincia de Santiago de México, Orden de predicadores en la Nueva España, año de 1645 en Mexico. Mexico, Impr. del Museo nacional, 1900.

1 p. l., 573 p.

A continuation of Dávila Padilla's Historia ... de la provincia de Santiago de Mexico; edited by José María de Agreda y Sánchez.



823. Fusco, Federico M. Los hombres que rodean al señor general Porfirio Díaz. Semblanzas políticas, por Federico M. Fusco y Félix M. Iglesias. México, 1896.  
120 p.  
Cited in Blake's Bulletin, Aug.-Sept., 1920.
824. Galindo y Villa, Jesús. El Panteón de San Fernando y el futuro panteón nacional. Notas históricas, biográficas y descriptivas. México, Impr. del Museo nacional, 1908.  
cover-title, 216 p. illus., plates. 29½ cm.  
From *Anales del Museo nacional de México*, 2. época, t. 4 (1907), p. 337-552.
825. ——— Las pinturas y los manuscritos jeroglíficos mexicanos. Nota bibliográfica sobre los más conocidos e importantes. (In *Anales del Museo nacional de México*. México, 1905. 29½ cm. 2. época. t. 2., p. 25-56.)  
No more published?  
Contains 1, Colección de Boturini; 2, Publicaciones del barón Humboldt; 3, Colección de lord Kingsborough; 4, Antigua colección Aubin.
826. Gallo, Eduardo L. Hombres ilustres mexicanos; biografías de los personajes notables desde antes de la conquista hasta nuestros días, por I. M. Altamirano, M. Acuña ... y varios escritores de los estados. México, Impr. de I. Cumplido, 1873-74.  
4 v. plates ports. 22½ cm.
827. García, Esteban. Crónica de la provincia agustiniana del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús de México. Libro 5. Pub. por la Provincia del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús de Filipinas en su Archivo histórico hispano-agustiniano. Madrid, G. López del Horno, 1918.  
xxxi, 404 p.
828. García, Genaro. Bernal Díaz del Castillo; noticias bio-bibliográficas. México, Impr. del Museo nacional, 1904.  
75 p. front. (port.) facsim., 29½ cm.  
From *Anales del Museo nacional de México*. 2. época, v. 1, p. 306-375.
829. ——— Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, obispo de Puebla y Osma, visitador y virrey de la Nueva España. México, Bouret, 1918.  
426 p. incl. front. (port.) 24½ cm.  
Bibliografía: p. 319-423.
830. ——— Índice alfabético de la "Colección de documentos para la historia de la guerra de independencia de México, de 1808 a 1821," formada por J. E. Hernández Dávalos. (In *Anales del Museo nacional de México*. México, 1907. 29½ cm. 2. época, t. 4, p. 225-306.)
831. ——— Índice alfabético de los "Documentos para la historia de México" publicados en cuatro series por D. Manuel Orozco y Berra. (In *Anales del Museo nacional de México*. México, 1906. 29½ cm. 2. época, t. 3, p. 523-540.)



832. ——— Juárez; refutación a Don Francisco Bulnes. México, Vda de C. Bouret, 1904.  
viii, 276, [2] p. front. (port.) 22½ cm.  
Bibliografía, p. 195-276.
833. García Cubas, Antonio. Diccionario geográfico, histórico y biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Antigua impr. de Murguía, 1888-91.  
5 v. illus. 31 cm.
834. García Icazbalceta, Joaquín. Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América. México, 1866.  
1 p. l., [v]-xiii, 167 p. 15½ cm.  
Se han impreso 60 ejemplares en la imprenta particular del autor.  
A second ed. appeared in *Obras de D. J. García Icazbalceta*, México, 1898, t. viii, p. [5]-181.  
175 titles.
835. ——— Bibliografía mexicana del siglo xvi. Primera parte. Catálogo razonado de libros impresos en México de 1539 á 1600. Con biografías de autores y otras ilustraciones. Precedido de una noticia acerca de la introducción de la imprenta en México. Obra adornada con facsímiles fotolitográficos y fototipográficos. México, Andrade y Morales, 1886.  
xxix, 419, [3] p. illus., facsim. 29 cm.  
The second part (intended to cover 16th century writers whose works were either published after 1600, or remained in ms.) was never published.  
116 titles, transcribed line for line. Copious quotations, bibliographical and historical notes, references to authorities and libraries, owning copies, etc.
836. ——— León, Nicolás. Adiciones a la Bibliografía mexicana del siglo xvi del señor don Joaquín García Icazbalceta. (In *Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano*. México, 1903. 30 cm. núm. 2, p. 41-64, facsimis.)
837. ——— Don fray Juan de Zumárraga, primer obispo y arzobispo de México; estudio biográfico y bibliográfico. Con un apéndice de documentos inéditos o raros. México, Andrade y Morales. 1881.  
3 p. l., 371, 270, vii, [1] p. facsim. 22½ cm.
838. ——— Obras. México, Imp. de V. Agüeros, editor, 1896-99.  
10 v. front. (port.) 16½ cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos. Historiadores. [1-3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 18, 20, 23])  
CONTENTS: Opúsculos varios.—Biografías.—Biografía de D. Fr. Juan de Zumárraga.
839. ——— Galindo y Villa, Jesús. D. Joaquín García Icazbalceta; biografía y bibliografía. (In *Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano*. México, 1903. 30 cm. núm. 2, p. 1-39, port.)
840. Gestoso y Pérez, José. Documentos para la historia de la primitiva tipografía mexicana. Carta dirigida al Sr. D. José Toribio Medina. [Sevilla] Tip. de la Andalucía moderna, 1908.  
14 p., 1 l. 26 cm.



- 841.** Gloner, Prosper. Les finances des États-Unis Mexicains d'après les documents officiels. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1896.  
viii, 703 p., 1 l., incl. tables. 29½ cm.  
Bibliographie: p. 683-691.  
Contains a useful list of Memorias de la Secretaría de hacienda y crédito público.
- 842.** González, Pedro. La bibliografía histórica nacional. (In Boletín de la Sociedad mexicana de geografía y estadística. México, 1912. 23½ cm. 5. época, t. 5, p. 295-298.)
- 843.** Gonzáles de la Puente, Juan. Primera parte de la Choronica avgvstiniana de Mechoacan, en qve se tratan, y escriuen las vidas de nueue varones apostolicos, Augustinianos. [Cuernavaca, Tip. de R. C. Miranda, 1907?] 2 p. l., 509, ix p. 22½ cm. (Colección de documentos inéditos y raros para la historia eclesiástica mexicana. t. 1)  
Preface signed: Dr. N. León. No more published.
- 844.** González Obregón, Luis. La Biblioteca nacional de México, 1833-1910, reseña histórica. México, 1910.  
110, [2] p. incl. illus., 2 pl. facsim. fold. plan. 19 cm.
- 845.** ——— El capitán Bernal Díaz del Castillo, conquistador y cronista de Nueva España. Noticias biográficas y bibliográficas. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1894.  
83, ii p., 1 l. 23½ cm.
- 846.** ——— Don José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi (el Pensador mexicano) apuntes biográficos y bibliográficos. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1888.  
xii, 91 p. front. (port.) 23 cm.
- 847.** Grijalva, Juan de. Crónica de la Orden de N. S. P. Augustin en las provincias de la Nueva España. En cuatro edades desde el año de 1533 hasta el de 1592. *Colophon:* Mexico, En el convento de S. Augustin, y impr. de I. Ruyz, 1624].  
4 p. l., 218 l.  
Medina, Impr. en México, no. 368.
- 848.** ——— García, Esteban. Crónica de la provincia agustiniana del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús de México libro quinto compuesto por el P. M. Fr. Esteban García y pub. por la provincia del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús de Filipinas en su Archivo histórico hispano-agustiniano ... Madrid, Impr. de G. López del Horno, 1918.  
xxi, 404, [2] p. 23½ cm.  
A continuation of Juan de Grijalva's Cronica de la Orden de N. P. S. Augustin en las provincias de la Nueva España.
- 849.** Guadalajara. Biblioteca pública del estado. Catálogo de los libros que existen en la Biblioteca pública del estado. Guadalajara, Tip. de S. Banda, 1874, '73.  
2 v. 24½ cm.  
By José María Vigil.



850. Guadalupe Romero, José. Noticia de las personas que han escrito o publicado algunas obras sobre idiomas que se hablan en la República. In *Boletín de la Sociedad mexicana de geografía y estadística*. Mexico, 1860. 25 cm. t. VIII, p. 374-386.)
851. ———. Noticias para formar la historia y la estadística del obispado de Michoacán; presentadas a la Sociedad mexicana de geografía y estadística en 1860. México, Impr. de V. García Torres, 1862.  
251 [1] p. port., fold. maps. 27 cm.
852. Haebler, Konrad. Die maya-litteratur und der mayaapparat zu Dresden. (In *Centralblatt für bibliothekswesen*, v. XII (1895) 24 cm., p. 537-575.)
853. Haferkorn, Henry Ernest. The war with Mexico, 1846-1848; a select bibliography on the causes, conduct, and the political aspect of the war, together with a select list of books and other printed material on the resources, economic conditions, politics and government of the republic of Mexico and the characteristics of the Mexican people. With annotations and an index. Washington barracks, D. C., 1914.  
4 p. l., 93, xxviii p. 23 cm. (Supplement no. 1, Professional memoirs, March-April, 1914, vol. VI, no. 26. Bibliographical contributions. Bulletin no. 1)
854. Henríquez Ureña, Pedro. Bibliografía de Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz. (In *Revue hispanique*, New York [etc.] 1917. 25½ cm. v. 40, no. 97, p. 161-214.)
855. ———. La literatura mexicana de la época de la independencia (1800-1821). (In *Anales del Museo nacional de arqueología, historia y etnología*. México, 1913, t. v, 14 p.)
856. Heredia, Carlos M. Los jesuitas de la Nueva España, catequistas. (In *Razón y fé*, Madrid, 1914, t. 38, p. 462-474.)
857. Hernández, Carlos. Mujeres célebres de México. San Antonio, Texas, Casa editorial Lozano, 1918.  
188, [2] p. incl. pl., ports. 23½ cm.
858. Herrera y Ogazón, Alba. El arte musical en México; antecedentes,—El Conservatorio, compositores e intérpretes. México, Dirección general de las bellas artes, 1917.  
227 p., 1 l. 19½ cm.
859. Horta, Aurelio. Mexicanos ilustres. Lión, J. Villapando, 1891.
860. Hrdlička, Aleš. Physiological and medical observations among the Indians of southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Washington, Gov't print. office, 1908.  
ix, 460 p. plates, tables, diagrs. 24 cm.  
Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 34. Bibliography: p. 407-425.



861. Iguíniz, Juan B. La imprenta en la Nueva Galicia 1793-1821. Apuntes bibliográficos. México, Imp. del Museo n. de arqueología, historia y etnología, 1911.  
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Sobretiro del tomo III de los "Anales del Museo nacional de arqueología, historia y etnología."
862. ——— Las publicaciones del Museo nacional de arqueología, historia y etnología. Apuntes histórico-bibliográficos. México, Imp. del Museo n. de arqueología, historia y etnología, 1912.  
2 p. l., [5]-99, [1] p. plates, ports., facsims. 23½ cm.  
Bibliografía: p. 51-95.
863. Jefes del ejército mexicano en 1847; biografías de generales de división y de brigada y de coroneles del ejército mexicano por fines del año de 1847. Manuscrito anónimo, adicionado en gran parte y precedido de un estudio acerca de la participación del ejército en la vida política de México durante la primera mitad del siglo XIX, con numerosos documentos inéditos, por Alberto M. Carreno. Mexico, Impr. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1914.  
ccxxxiv, 258 p., 1 l. ports., facsims. 24 cm.  
At head of title: Sociedad mexicana de geografía y estadística.  
"Hay una serie de circunstancias que me hacen creer que el manuscrito ... es obra del general D. Gabriel Valencia."—Prólogo.
864. Jiménez de la Espada, Marcos. La imprenta en México. (In Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano. México, 1905. 30 cm. núm. 6, p. 7-16.)  
A letter to Don F. de T. dated Aug. 11, 1878.
865. Jones, Cecil Knight. Bibliography of the Mexican revolution. [Baltimore, 1919]  
cover-title, p. [311]-314. 27 cm.  
Reprinted from the Hispanic American historical review, vol. II, no. 2, May 1919.
866. Larraínzar, Manuel. Algunas ideas sobre la historia y manera de escribir la de México, especialmente la contemporánea desde la declaración de independencia en 1821, hasta nuestros días. Memoria escrita y presentada a la Sociedad mexicana de geografía y estadística. México, Impr. de I. Cumplido, 1865.  
v, 105 p. 27½ cm.  
Catálogo de los principales historiadores de México, y otros autores que han escrito sobre las cosas de América: p. 92-105.
867. Leduc, Alberto. Diccionario de geografía, historia y biografía mexicanas, por Alberto Leduc y Dr. Luis Lara y Pardo para los artículos históricos y biográficos, y Carlos Roumagnac para los artículos geográficos. México [etc.] V<sup>da</sup> de C. Bouret, 1910.  
viii, 1109 p., 1 l. 18 cm.
868. Lehmann, Walter. Methods and results in Mexican research. Tr. by Seymour de Ricci. Paris, 1909.  
2 p. l., 127 p. 21 cm.  
From Archiv für anthropologie v. 6 (1907), p. 113-163.  
A valuable handbook with an excellent bibliographical equipment.



869. Lejeal, Léon. *Les antiquités mexicaines* (Mexique, Yucatan, Amérique-Centrale). Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1902.  
cover-title, 78, [1] p. 25 cm. (Bibliothèque de bibliographies critiques, publiée par la Société des études historiques. 19)  
A classified list of 388 titles.
870. León, Nicolás. *Apuntamientos bibliográficos sobre el Concilio iv mexicano*. (In *Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano*. México, 1902. 30 cm. núm. 3, p. 71-78.)
871. ———. *Apuntes para una bibliografía antropológica de México*. (Somatología.) México, Impr. del Museo nacional, 1901.  
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872. ———. *La bibliografía en México en el siglo xix*. (In *Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano*. México, 1902. 30 cm. núm. 3, p. 53-66.)
873. ———. *Bibliografía mexicana del siglo xviii*. México, 1902—  
v. 1—. facsim. 30 cm. (Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano)  
Publication first begun in *Anales del Museo michoacano*, 1890.  
"Constará de dos secciones, una puramente bibliográfica y otra biográfica, histórica y crítica.  
Sección 1: 1. pte., A-Z (1000 titles) 1902; 2. pte., A-Z (999 titles including reprint of the *Gaceta de México* and *Mercurio de México*) 1903-05; 3. pte., A-Z (400 titles) 1906; 4. pte., A-Z (400 titles) 1907; 5. pte., A-Z (500 titles)
874. ———. *Biblioteca botánico-mexicana*. Catálogo bibliográfico, biográfico y crítico de autores y escritos referentes a vegetales de México y sus aplicaciones, desde la conquista hasta el presente. Suplemento a la materia médica mexicana publicada por el Instituto médico nacional. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1895.  
372 p. 23 cm.
875. ———. *Ex libris de bibliófilos mexicanos*. (In *Anales del Museo nacional de arqueología, historia y etnología*. México, 1913. t. v. p. 65-124.)
876. ———. *Los ex libris simbólicos de los bibliófilos mexicanos*. (In *Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano*. México, 1903-05. 30 cm. núm. 2. p. 65-68; núm. 6, p. 3-6, plates.)
877. ———. *Hombres ilustres y escritores michoacanos; galería fotográfica y apuntamientos biográficos*. Morelia, Impr. del gobierno, a cargo de J. R. Bravo, 1874.  
vii, 104 p. ports.
878. ———. *La imprenta en México; ensayo histórico y bibliográfico*. México, Tipog. de "El Tiempo," 1900.  
38 p. 18 cm.  
A list of presses in Mexico about 1827 not included in Dr. Osore's *Adiciones a la Biblioteca de Beristain*. cf. p. 6.  
——— (In *Boletín del Instituto bibliográfico mexicano*. México, 1902. 30 cm. núm. 3, p. 27-51)



879. ——— Las lenguas indígenas de México en el siglo xix. Nota bibliográfica y crítica. (In *Anales del Museo nacional de México*. México, 1905. 29½ cm. 2 época, t. 2, p. 180-191.)
880. ——— Profr. dr. N. León: noticia de sus obras, originales impresas e inéditas, las de varios autores por él editadas, sociedades científicas a que pertenece, comisiones y empleos públicos por él desempeñados hasta el año 1908, 25° de su graduación médica. Mexico, Typ. vda. de F. Díaz de León, succs., 1908.  
34 p., 1 l. illus., pl. 19½ cm.
881. ——— Tres obras de Sigüenza y Góngora, nota bibliográfica. Morelia, Impr. del gobierno, 1886.  
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888. Means, Philip Ainsworth. History of the Spanish conquest of Yucatan and of the Itzas. Cambridge, Mass., The Museum, 1917.  
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895. ——— La imprenta en México. Epítome (1539-1810). Sevilla, Impr. de E. Rasco, 1893.

291, [1] p. 26 cm.

3599 titles.

896. ——— La imprenta en Oaxaca (1720-1820), notas bibliográficas. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta elzeviriana, 1904.

29 p., 1 l. 24 cm.

897. ——— La imprenta en la Puebla de los Angeles (1640-1821). Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1908.

2 p., 2 l., [3]-823 p. illus., facsim. 26½ cm.

898. ——— La imprenta en Veracruz (1794-1821), notas bibliográficas. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta elzeviriana, 1904.

34 p., 1 l. 24 cm.



899. ——— Introducción de la imprenta en América; carta que al Sr. D. José Gestoso y Pérez dirige J. T. Medina. Santiago de Chile, Impr. Cervantes, 1910.  
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900. Memorial de los conventos, doctrinas y religiosos desta provincia del Santísimo nombre de Jesús de Guatemala, Honduras y Chiapa de los frailes menores. (In *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España*. Madrid, 1891. 22 cm. t. 100, p. 492-502.)
901. Mexico. Biblioteca nacional. La Biblioteca nacional en 1909- 22½ cm.
902. ——— Boletín ... año 1- (núm. 1- julio 1904- México, 1904- 33cm.
903. ——— Catálogos de la Biblioteca nacional de México, formados por el director José M. Vigil. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1889-  
v. 1-9. 30 cm.  
————— Primeros suplementos de las divisiones 3ª., 5ª., 6ª., y 8ª.  
México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1895.  
1 p. l., 9, 26, 31, 23, 33 p. 32½ cm.
904. ——— Catálogos de la Biblioteca nacional de México, formados por el director José M. Vigil. Biblioteca nocturna. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1897.  
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905. ——— Concurso de bibliografía y biblioteconomía convocado por la Biblioteca nacional; estudios premiados dados a luz bajo la dirección de Juan B. Iguíniz. México, Departamento de aprovisionamientos generales, 1918.  
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CONTENTS: Bibliografía de la revolución mexicana de 1910-1916, por Ignacio B. del Castillo.—Bibliografía de la imprenta de la Cámara de diputados, por Ignacio B. del Castillo.—Los historiadores de Jalisco, por Juan B. Iguíniz.—Los grabadores en México durante la época colonial, por Manuel Romero de Terrenos.
906. Mexico, Escuela nacional preparatoria. Catálogo de abras de la biblioteca. México, Tip. de "La Voz de oriente, 1889."  
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907. Mexico. Instituto bibliográfico mexicano. Boletín. México, 1902-08.  
v. 1-10. 30 cm.  
Includes León's *Bibliografía mexicana del siglo xviii*, etc.
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911. Mexico. Secretaría de industria, comercio y trabajo. Catálogo de publicaciones. México, Poder ejecutivo federal, 1919.  
No. 1 (16 p.) 22½ cm.
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913. ———. Guía diplomática y consular. 2. ed. oficial, 1902. México, Impr. de F. Díaz de León, 1902.  
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915. Oaxaca. Biblioteca del estado. Catálogo alfabético. Oaxaca, Imprenta del estado, 1887.  
2 p. l., 270 p. 21½ cm.
916. Ojea, Hernando. Libro tercero de la historia religiosa de la provincia de México de la Orden de Sto. Domingo. México, Impreso por el Museo nacional, 1897.  
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Written as a continuation of Dávila Padilla's *Historia de la fundación y discurso de la provincia de Santiago de México de la Orden de los predicadores*. Edited by J. M. de Ágreda y Sánchez.
917. Olaguíbel, Manuel de. Impresiones célebres y libros raros. México, Impr. del "Socialista" de M. López y comp., 1878.  
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918. ————— México, Impr. de F. Díaz de León, 1884.  
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919. ————— Memoria para una bibliografía científica de México en el siglo XIX. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1889.  
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921. Orozco y Berra, Manuel. Materiales para una cartografía mexicana. Edición de la Sociedad de geografía y estadística. México, Imprenta del gobierno, 1871.  
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923. ————— Historia genealógica de las familias más antiguas de México. 3. ed. corr. y aum. con profusión de datos y documentos históricos e ilustrada con hermosas cromolitografías. México, Impr. de A. Carranza y comp., 1908-10.  
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- 923a. Ortiz de Ayala, Tadeo. México considerado como nación independiente y libre, o sean Algunas indicaciones sobre los deberes más esenciales de los mexicanos. Burdeos, Impr. de C. Lawalle sobrino, 1832.  
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Chapter 5, De los beneficios del cultivo de las ciencias y las artes (p. 173-256) contains a review of authors, artists, etc., from the 15th to the 19th centuries.
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925. Pareja, Francisco de. Crónica de la provincia de la visitación de Ntra. Sra. de la Merced redención de cautivos de la Nueva España. Escrita en 1688. 1. ed. México, Impr. de J. R. Barbedillo y cª, 1882-83.  
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927. Pavía, Lázaro. Apuntes biográficos de los miembros más distinguidos del poder judicial de la República Mexicana. t. 1. México, Tip. y lit. de F. Barroso, hermano y c<sup>a</sup>., 1893.  
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928. ——— Breves apuntes biográficos de los miembros más notables del ramo de hacienda de la República Mexicana, tomo 1. México, 1895.  
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929. ——— Los estados y sus gobernantes; ligeros apuntes históricos, biográficos y estadísticos. México, Tip. de las Escalerillas núm. 20, 1890.  
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932. Peña y Reyes, Antonio de la. Vidas y tiempos. Diccionario biográfico mexicano. t. 1. A-D. Habana, Impr. "El Renacimiento," 1915.  
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933. Peñafiel, Antonio. Bibliothek des dr. Antonio Peñafiel, herausgeber der "Monumentos del arte mexicano antiguo." Berlin, J. A. Stargardt, 1912.  
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934. Pérez de Ribas, Andrés. Corónica y historia religiosa de la Provincia de la Compañía de Jesús de México en Nueva España. México, Impr. del Sagrado corazón de Jesús, 1896.  
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935. Pérez Hernández, José María. Diccionario geográfico, estadístico, histórico, biográfico, de industria y comercio de la República Mexicana, escrito en parte y arreglado en otra por el general José María Pérez Hernández, con-



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- 936.** Peza, Juan de Dios. La vida intelectual mexicana; poetas y escritores modernos en México, revista crítico-biográfica del estado intelectual de la República Mexicana. (In Nueva revista de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, 1883. 24½ cm. t. VIII, p. 550-579; t. IX, p. 124-144, 448-471, 598-618.)
- 937.** Pilling, James Constantine. Proof-sheets of a bibliography of the languages of the North American Indians. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1885.  
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- 941.** Pinart, Alphonse Louis. Catalogue de livres rares et précieux, manuscrits et imprimés, principalement sur l'Amérique et sur les langues du monde entier, composant la bibliothèque de M. Alph.-L. Pinart et comprenant en totalité la bibliothèque Mexico-Guatémaliennne de M. l'abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg. Paris, V<sup>o</sup> A. Labitte, 1883.  
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- 942.** Prantl, Adolfo. La ciudad de México; novísima guía universal de la capital de la República Mexicana, directorio clasificado de vecinos, y pronuario de la organización y funciones del gobierno federal y oficinas de su dependencia. México, J. Buxó y compañía, 1901.  
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943. Priestley, Herbert Ingram. José de Gálvez, visitor-general of New Spain (1765-1771). Berkeley, University of California press, 1916.  
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944. ——— Mexican literature on the recent revolution. (In *Hispanic American historical review*. Baltimore, 1919. 27 cm., v. 2, p. 286-311.)
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946. Puttick & Simpson. *Bibliotheca mejicana*. A catalogue of an extraordinary collection of books & manuscripts, almost wholly relating to the history of North and South America, particularly Mexico. To be sold by auction, by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. [London, 1869].  
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- 947a. Ramírez de Arellano, Angel. *Apuntes para un catálogo de libros notables impresos en México de 1539 a 1599*. México, 1895.  
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949. Ríos Arce, Francisco R. de los. Puebla de los Angeles y la Orden dominicana. Estudio histórico para ilustrar la historia civil, eclesiástica, científica, literaria y artística de esta ciudad de Los Angeles. Puebla, "El Escritorio," 1910-11.  
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966. Tello, Antonio. Libro segundo de la Crónica miscelanea, en que se trata de la conquista espiritual y temporal de la Santa provincia de Xalisco en el Nuevo Reino de la Galicia y Nueva Vizcaya y descubrimiento del Nuevo México. Guadalajara, Impr. de "La República literaria," de C. L. de Guevara y ca., 1891.  
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968. ——— Notes on certain Maya and Mexican manuscripts.  
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CONTENTS: Tableau des Bacab.—Plate 43 of the Borgian codex.—Plate 44 of the Fejervary codex.—Symbols of the cardinal points.
969. Torre, Juan de la. Guía para el estudio del derecho constitucional mexicano. La constitución federal de 1857, sus adiciones, reformas y leyes orgánicas con notas que indican las fuentes adonde debe ocurrirse para su estudio. México, Tip. de J. V. Villada, 1886.  
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CONTENTS: pt. 1. General literature.—pt. 2. Interoceanic canals and railroads.—pt. 3. Mexican war, 1846-48, and Texan-Mexican war.—pt. 4. French intervention and Maximilian period.
971. Urbina, Luis G. Antología del centenario, estudio documentado de la literatura mexicana durante el primer siglo de independencia; obra comp. bajo la dirección del Señor licenciado Don Justo Sierra por los Señores Don Luis G. Urbina, Don Pedro Henríquez Ureña y Don Nicolás Rangel. México, Imp. de M. León Sánchez, 1910-  
2 v. 23½ cm.  
"Bibliografía general": v. 1, p. ccxvi-cclvi.  
1. pt. 1800-1821. 2 v.
972. Valverde Téllez, Emeterio. Bibliografía filosófica mexicana. México, Tip. de la viuda de F. Díaz de León, 1907.  
4 p. l., 218 p. 29 cm. (Obras de Don Emeterio Valverde Téllez. III)
973. Varones ilustres de la Compañía de Jesús. 2. ed., tomo 3. Misiones de Filipinas, Méjico, Canadá, Brasil. Bilbao, Administración del Mensajero del Corazón de Jesús, 1889.  
650 p. 24 cm.
974. Velázquez, Primo Feliciano. Obras. México, Imp. de V. Agüeros, editor, 1901.  
viii, 454 p. front. (port.) 18 cm. (Biblioteca de autores mexicanos. 34)  
Bibliografía científica potosina: p. 273-454.



975. Vera, Fortino Hipólito. *Tesoro guadalupano*. Noticia de los libros, documentos, inscripciones, &c. que tratan, mencionan o aluden a la aparición y devoción de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. Amecameca, Impr. del "Colegio católico," 1887-89.  
2 v. pl. 20½ cm.  
Includes publications from 1531 to 1731.
976. Vera, Pedro de. *Relación fidedigna*, hecha en la provincia de Mechoacán de la Nueva España, por mandado del ilustrísimo señor conde de Lemos y de Andrade, en que se refiere el número de conventos que hasta el día de la fecha hay en esta provincia de San Nicolás de Tolentino, de la Orden de Santo Agustino, y los religiosos della, fecha por noviembre del año de mil y seiscientos y tres. (In *Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España*. Madrid, 1891. 22 cm. t. 100, p. 459-476.)
977. Vetancurt, Agustín de. *Teatro mexicano*. Descripción breve de los sucesos ejemplares, históricos, políticos, militares y religiosos del Nuevo mundo occidental de las Indias. México, Impr. de I. Escalante y ca., 1870-71.  
4 v. 20 cm. (Biblioteca histórica de la Iberia. t. 7-10)  
Vol. 4: Menologio franciscano de los varones mas señalados que con sus vidas ejemplares, perfección religiosa, ciencia, predicación evangélica, en su vida y muerte ilustraron la provincia del Santo Evangelio de México.  
1st edition, Mexico, 1698.
978. Villaseñor y Villaseñor Alejandro. *Biografías de los héroes y caudillos de la independencia*. México, Imp. de "El Tiempo," de V. Agüeros, 1910.  
2 v. plates, ports. 21 cm.
979. Wagner, Henry R. *Bibliography of printed works relating to those portions of the United States which formerly belonged to Mexico*. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Diener, 1917.  
43, [1] p. 23 cm.
980. Winship, George Parker. *Early Mexican printers*. Cambridge [Mass.] 1899.  
10 p. 24½ cm.  
"Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts historical society, Jan. 12, 1899."
981. Winsor, Justin. *Cortés and his companions*, [with a critical essay on the documentary sources of Mexican history, and notes]  
(In his *Narrative and critical history of America*. Boston and New York, 1884-89. 32 cm. v. 2, p. 349-430.)
982. ———. *Mexico and Central America*, [with a critical essay on the sources of information, and notes]  
(In his *Narrative and critical history of America*. Boston and New York, 1884-89. 32 cm. v. 1, p. 133-207.)



983. Wright de Kleinhaus, Laureana. *Mujeres notables mexicanas*. México, Tipografía económica, 1910.

2 p. l., 246 p. front., ports. 23 cm.

984. Zelis, Rafael de. *Catálogo de los sugetos de la Compañía de Jesús que formaban la provincia de México el día del arresto, 25 de junio de 1767*. Contiene: los sugetos por orden alfabético, por orden de edad, por orden de grado: los colegios, las misiones y los difuntos. México, Impr. de J. Escalante y ca., 1871.

202, [2] p. 24 cm.

"Après la mort du P. de Zelis, le P. Pierre Marquez compléta la liste des défunts. Ce volume a été publié par le P. André Artola. cf. Backer-Sommervogel.

985. Zerecero, Anastasio. *Memorias para la historia de las revoluciones en México*. México, Impr. del gobierno, 1869.

1 p. l., II, 608 p. 20 cm.

Indios célebres de la República Mexicana, o biografías de los más notables que han florecido desde 1521 hasta nuestros días: p. 436-531.

C. K. JONES.

(*To be continued.*)

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA ANTILLANA

Voy a disertar ligeramente sobre un tema que interesa de modo peculiar a los que vivimos en esta región del Nuevo Mundo, y que hasta ahora ha ocupado poco la atención de los hombres estudiosos.

Me refiero a la Bibliografía Antillana, que ha tenido escasos cultivadores como se verá a continuación.

El primer autor que debe haber fijado su atención en los escritores de las Antillas supongo sea el peruano Antonio de León Pinelo, que publicó en Madrid en 1629 el *Epítome de la Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental, Náutica y Geográfica*. Esta es la primera bibliografía americana que se ha impreso y la cual no he tenido la suerte de consultar.

Es probable que en ella se mencionen algunos escritores de Santo Domingo, del siglo diez y seis. Puerto Rico tuvo uno en dicha centuria, Juan Ponce Troche de León (1582), que dudo mucho llegara a ser conocido de Pinelo; y de Cuba, muy atrasada entonces, no se tiene noticia de un solo escritor en el referido siglo. Los primeros, Pedro de la Torre Sifuentes, Juan Rodríguez Sifuentes y José Hidalgo, florecieron en 1606 y 1637.



En la segunda edición de la obra de Pinelo, dada a luz en Madrid en 1737 por Andrés González Barcía, en tres tomos en folio, se citan únicamente tres escritores cubanos, a saber: Francisco Díaz Pimienta, Ambrosio Zayas Bazán y el Presbítero Juan Ferro Machado. No tengo en estos momentos a la vista ese libro; pero es seguro que consignará los nombres de algunos dominicanos, y tal vez, el de uno o dos portorriqueños.

Casi un siglo mas tarde, el famoso bibliógrafo mexicano José M. Beristáin de Sousa en su *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional* (México, 1816-1819) suministra numerosas noticias sobre los escritores de las tres Antillas, a que me estoy refiriendo. Dicho bibliógrafo estuvo en la Habana en 1789 y probablemente en 1794, recogiendo antecedentes para su monumental bibliografía.

El eminente polígrafo D. Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, el más grande de los escritores españoles del siglo XIX, en su magnífica obra *Antología de Poetas Hispano-americanos* (Madrid, 1893) se fija con detenimiento y estudia de modo magistral (en el tomo 2º) a los poetas de las Antillas hermanas por el idioma; estudio que amplió en la segunda edición de dicha obra, publicada con el título de *Historia de la Poesía Hispano-Americana* (Madrid, 1911, 1913, dos volúmenes).

El autor que traza estos humildes renglones tuvo la satisfacción de poner su grano de arena en el edificio de la Bibliografía Antillana; pues al publicar en 1907 su *Ensayo de Bibliografía Cubana de los siglos XVII y XVIII* lo adicionó con unos ligeros "Apuntes para la Bibliografía Dominicana y Portorriqueña", dando a conocer algunos autores y libros ignorados u olvidados, y tuvo la suerte de poder descubrir uno de los primeros folletos impresos en Santo Domingo, a saber, los *Estadutos de la Regia y Pontificia Universidad de Santo Thomas de Aquino; en el convento imperial de predicadores de la ciudad de Santo Domingo en la Isla Española*. En Santo Domingo, en la Imprenta de Andrés Josef Blocquerst, impresor de la comisión del Gobierno Frances. Año 1801. En 8º M, 53 Ps.

Este precioso folleto lo encontré en la rica biblioteca de mi apreciado amigo el Licenciado D. Elias de Zúñiga (de la Habana), y constituye una joya bibliográfica; pues es, en realidad, el más antiguo folleto que se conserva en estos tiempos de las prensas dominicanas. En efecto, se cita una *Novena a Nuestra Señora de Netagracia* (Santo Domingo, 1800), que se ha perdido y nadie ha descrito con precisión; y aunque el escritor Moreau de Saint Méry en su *Description topographique de la partie Espagnole de l'isle Saint Domingue* (Philadelphia, 1796) afirma



que la imprenta existía en la capital de Santo Domingo en el año aca-bado de citar, no describe con amplitud ningún impreso de esa época.

No deja de ser curioso el hecho de que los introductores de la imprenta en Cuba y Santo Domingo, Carlos Habré (1720) y Andrés J. Blocquerst (1801) fueron franceses.

Poco después de publicados los "Apuntes" míos apareció la primera y genuina Bibliografía Antillana que hasta ahora ha visto la luz, debida a la pluma de un prolífico autor inglés, Mr. Frank Cundall, y cuyo título es: *Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica)*. Kingston Institute of Jamaica, 1909. En 4°, 179 ps.

Este es el primer ensayo que se ha llevado a cabo de una Bibliografía de todas las Antillas, y es sensible que su autor no lo haya ampliado por medio de una segunda edición. Cundall acaba de publicar en colaboración con Mr. Pietersz la interesante obra *Jamaica under the Spaniards* (Kingston, 1919) en la que se encuentran multitudes de noticias del todo nuevas.

En 1912 la New York Public Library imprimió una relación de las numerosas obras que contiene esa formidable Biblioteca, con el título de *List of Works relating to the West Indies* (New York, 1912. En 4° M., 392 ps.); y aunque su propósito no fuera dar a luz una Bibliografía Antillana, de hecho resulta la más nutrida de las hasta ahora publicadas.

Por último, se está imprimiendo en la actualidad una obra importantísima, escrita por el Catedrático de la Universidad Central de Madrid, el famoso lingüista Dr. Julio Cejador, en cuya obra intitulada *Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana* (Madrid, 1915-1920. Doce vols. en 4°) se incluyen por primera vez en una literatura española los escritores hispano-americanos, y en ella se pueden encontrar referencias a los libros publicados por todos los autores antillanos. Esta obra verdaderamente monumental ha prestado un servicio inestimable a la literatura hispano americana, alcanza hoy a 1907 y se terminará el año próximo con la publicación de dos nuevos volúmenes. El autor ha dedicado el tomo XI "A los ilustres escritores, críticos y poetas (dominicanos) Pedro y Max Henríquez Ureña". Se propone reunir después, en uno o dos tomos, todo lo relativo a los autores de la América Española.

Tales son los trabajos que tratan en conjunto de la Bibliografía Antillana; pero existen otros muchos que se ocupan de cada Antilla en particular, y han aparecido además, numerosas monografías sobre determinados asuntos de cada uno de estos países. Mencionarlos todos sería hacer este trabajo interminable; pues solo de Cuba podría enumerar mas de cien.



Por este motive me limitaré a señalar algunos de los trabajos más importantes de los publicados en cada Isla.

De Cuba pueden citarse los siguientes:

- Domingo Delmonte. Biblioteca Cubana. Habana, 1882. En 4°, 48 ps.  
 Antonio Bachiller. Catálogo de Libros y Folletos publicados en Cuba de (1720 a 1840). Habana, 1860.  
 José T. Medina. La Imprenta en la Habana (1707-1810). Santiago de Chile, 1904. En 4°, 200 ps.  
 A. P. C. Griffin. Books relating to Cuba. Washington, 1905.  
 Carlos M. Trelles. Bibliografía Cubana (de 1600 a 1916). Matanzas, 1907-1917. Doce volúmenes en 4°.  
 ———. Biblioteca Científica y Geográfica Cubana. Matanzas, 1918-1920. Tres volúmenes en 4°.  
 José A. Rodríguez García. Bibliografía Gramática y Lexicografía castellanas. Habana, 1903-1913. Dos volúmenes en folio.  
 Andrés G. Weber. Bibliographia y Biblioiconographia estomatológica. Diez y seis volúmenes.

#### De Santo Domingo

- L. G. Tippenhauer. Die Insel Haiti. Leipzig, 1893. En 4°, M. 693 ps. Menciona al final de la obra numerosos libros de Santo Domingo.  
 Henry L. Roth. Bibliography and Cartography of Hispaniola. (En Royal Geographical Society, London, 1899.)  
 Pedro Henríquez Ureña. Cultura antigua de Santo Domingo. ("El Ateneo," Santo Domingo, Nobre, 1910.)  
 ———. Literatura Dominicana. New York, Paris, 1917: En 4° M., 26 ps.  
 José N. Escoto. Estado intelectual de los cubanos en el siglo XVI. (*Revista Histórica de la Literatura Cubana* 1916.) Con interesantes datos sobre Santo Domingo.

#### De Puerto Rico

- Manuel M. Sama. Bibliografía Puerto-Riqueña. Mayagüez, 1887. En 4°, 156 ps.  
 Abelardo Morales Ferrer. Bibliografía Puerto-Riqueña (por 1892).  
 A. P. C. Griffin. A List of Books on Porto Rico. Washington, 1901. En 4° M., 55 ps.

#### De otras Antillas

Se pueden recordar estos impresos:

- Bibliografía de Haiti (V. Tippenhauer (1893) y en el *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* (1912).  
 Frank Cundall. Bibliotheca Jamaicensis. Kingston, 1895. En 8° M., 38 ps.  
 ———. Bibliographia Jamaicensis. Kingston, 1902. En 8°, 83 ps.  
 ———. Suplemento a esta obra. Kingston, 1908. En 8° M., 38 ps.  
 G. Watson Cole. Bermuda in periodical literature. Boston, 1907. 275 ps.  
 A. P. C. Griffin. A List of Books on the Danish West Indies. Washington, 1901. En 4°, 18 ps.



De esta enumeración se puede deducir que Cuba tiene ya casi completa su bibliografía; la de Puerto Rico se encuentra a medias, y en Santo Domingo sería conveniente que alguno de sus hijos se dedicase a dársela a conocer íntegra.

CARLOS M. TRELLES.

[TRANSLATION]

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ANTILLES

I am going to touch lightly upon a theme which has a peculiar interest for those of us who live in this region of the New World, and which has hitherto held the attention of studious men but little.

I refer to the Bibliography of the Antilles, which has had a scarcity of woovers as will be seen immediately.

The first author who must have bestowed any attention on the writers of the Antilles, was, I suppose, the Peruvian, Antonio de León Pinelo, who published his *Epttome de la Biblioteca Oriental, y Occidental, Náutica y Geográfica*, in Madrid, in 1629. This is the first American bibliography to be printed, but I have not had the good fortune to consult it.

It is probable that it mentions several writers of Santo Domingo of the sixteenth century. Puerto Rico had an author in the above mentioned century, namely, Juan Ponce Troche de León (1582), but I doubt very much that he could have come to the attention of Pinelo. Of Cuba, very backward at that epoch, there is no notice of a single writer in the abovesaid century. The first ones, Pedro de la Torres Sifuentes, Juan Rodríguez Sifuentes, and José Hidalgo flourished in 1606 and 1637.

In the second edition of Pinelo's work, published in three folio volumes at Madrid in 1737, by Andrés Gonzáles Barcia, only three Cuban writers are cited, namely, Francisco Diaz Pimienta, Ambrosio Zayas Bazán, and the Presbyter Juan Ferro Machado. I do not have that book before me just now, but it will certainly give the names of some Santo Domingans, and perhaps the name of one or two Porto Ricans.

Almost a century later, the famous Mexican bibliographer, José M. Beristáin de Sousa, in his *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional* (Mexico, 1816-1819) supplied numerous bits of information relative to the writers of the three Antilles to which I am referring. The aforesaid bibliographer was in Havana in 1789 and probably in 1794, gathering data for his monumental bibliography.

The eminent polygraphist, Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, the greatest of all Spanish writers of the nineteenth century, in his magnificent work, *Antología de Poetas Hispano-Americanos* (Madrid, 1893) gives close attention to and studies in a masterly way (in volume 2) the poets of the Antilles (those that are sisters by language)—a study which he amplified in the second edition of the aforesaid work which was published under the title *Historia de la Poesía Hispano-Americana* (Madrid, 1911-1913, in two volumes).

The author who writes these humble lines had the satisfaction of placing his grain of sand in the edifice of the Bibliography of the Antilles; for when he pub-



lished his *Ensayo de Bibliografía Cubana de los Siglos XVII y XVIII*, he added to it a few light "Apuntes para la Bibliografía Dominicana y Portorriqueña" (i.e., "Notes on Santo Domingan and Porto Rican Bibliography") in which he pointed out several authors and books not known or forgotten, and had the good fortune to discover one of the earliest pamphlets printed in Santo Domingo, namely, *Estatutos de la Regia y Pontificia Universidad de Santo Thomas de Aquino; en el convento imperial de predicadores de la ciudad de Santo Domingo en la Isla Española*. Santo Domingo in the Printing House of Andrés Josef Blocquerst, printer of the commission of the French Government, 1801. Large 8vo. Pp. 53.

I found this precious pamphlet in the rich library of my estimable friend, Licentiate Don Elias de Zúñiga (of Havana) and it constitutes a bibliographical jewel, for it is, in fact, the oldest pamphlet of the Santo Domingan press to be conserved at the present time. In fact, that pamphlet cites a *Novena a Nuestra Señora de Netegracia* (Santo Domingo, 1800), which has been lost and which no one has exactly described; and although the writer, Moreau de Saint Méry, in his *Description topographique de la partie Espagnole de l'isle Saint Domingue* (Philadelphia, 1796) asserts that the printing press existed in the capital of Santo Domingo in the year just cited, he does not give a full description of any book of that period.

The fact that the introducers of printing into Cuba and Santo Domingo, Carlos Habré (1720) and Andrés J. Blocquerst (1801) were French, can not fail to be considered strange.

A little while after the publication of my "Apuntes", there appeared the first genuine bibliography of the Antilles which has so far been published. It was due to the pen of a prolific English author, Mr. Frank Cundall, and it is entitled *Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica)*. Kingston, Institute of Jamaica, 1909. 4to. Pp. 179.

This is the first attempt to be realized of a bibliography of all the Antilles, and it is to be regretted that its author has not amplified it by means of a second edition. Cundall, in collaboration with Mr. Pietersz, has just published the interesting work entitled *Jamaica under the Spaniards* (Kingston, 1919) in which are found many altogether new notices.

In 1912, the New York Public Library printed a list of the numerous works contained in that rich library, under the title *List of Works relating to the West Indies* (New York, 1912, large 4to. Pp. 392). Although its purpose was not to publish a bibliography of the Antilles, it is, in fact, the richest of all those yet published.

Finally, there is now being printed a very important work written by the Catedrático of the Central University of Madrid, the famous linguist, Dr. Julio Cejador. In his work, entitled *Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana* (Madrid, 1915-1920, twelve volumes in 4to) Hispanic American writers are included for the first time in a work on Spanish literature. In this work reference can be found to the books published by all the writers of the Antilles. This truly monumental work has lent an inestimable service to Hispanic American literature. It has now reached down to 1907, and will be finished next year with the publication of two new volumes. The author has dedicated volume XI "To the illustrious writers, critics, and poets (Santo Domingan) Pedro and Max Henríquez Ureña." It is later proposed to collect into one or two volumes everything relating to the authors of Spanish America.



Such are the works which treat of the bibliography of the Antilles as a whole. There are many others which treat of each one of the Antilles especially. In addition, a considerable number of monographs have appeared which treat of certain matters of each one of these countries. To mention all of these would make this work interminable, for more than one hundred could be enumerated of Cuba alone.

Consequently I shall limit myself to noting a few of the most important of those works published in each island.

[For this list, see *ante*, p. 327.]

From the above list, one may deduce that Cuba has already almost completed its bibliography. That of Puerto Rico is only about half complete. As for Santo Domingo it would be fitting if one of its sons would devote himself to giving us full information of its bibliography.

CARLOS M. TRELLES.

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### COLOMBIAN LITERATURE<sup>1</sup>

An important New York paper in its review of Mr. Isaac Goldberg's recently published book entitled *Studies in Spanish American Literature*,<sup>2</sup> declares that the lack of knowledge in the United States concerning South American literature is deplorable. Ask any reader, it continues, what he knows of the literature of our southern neighbors, and the reply will be that he hardly supposes they have a literature of their own. On the other hand, what do we South Americans know of the literature of the North? To be sure, we honor the names of Poe, Whitman, Longfellow, but if questioned as to a knowledge of present-day authors, the reply would hardly be more complimentary. In fact, our impression from actual observation of North American life is that every one is too much pre-occupied with business to think of literature. Hence, arises the prevailing conception of South America as a land whose only source of interest is its mine fields. Neither of these replies is entirely true, and therefore a serious effort should be made on both sides, while opportunity is knocking at our doors, to spread a mutual knowledge of what each continent has done and is doing in the world of letters, and thus accomplish an intellectual work of importance.

<sup>1</sup> Lecture delivered in Spanish at Columbia University, New York, March 6, 1920, before the American Association of Teachers of Spanish. The translation into English was made by Señorita Dora Gomes Casseres, a Colombian living in New York.

<sup>2</sup> New York, Brentano's, [c1920]. See a review of this work in this REVIEW, May, 1920, p. 199.



On reviewing the situation, it is encouraging to find that there are certain intellectual groups in the United States seriously occupied in making Hispanic-American literature known, and in teaching our language, actual proof of which we have in the work of the widely known Association of Teachers of Spanish, whom I now have the honor of addressing.

In Colombia little is known as yet of this enterprise, owing to the difference in language and the difficulty of geographical position, as well as to the comparatively recent publication of certain works on the subject. Mr. A. Coester is the author of *The Literary History of Spanish America*,<sup>3</sup> a work which covers the literature of the periods of the Conquest, Colonial occupation, and Independence, as well as that of each separate republic of South America. Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard University published a work last year entitled *Main Currents of Spanish Literature*,<sup>4</sup> which describes the high achievements of literary efforts in the South. Mr. Goldberg's work appears last, a study of our present-day literature, unknown as yet in the United States if we except a few English translations of such representative works of a past period as the Colombian novel, *María*,<sup>5</sup> which has won great popularity.

The Hispanic Society of America has just published a small *Spanish Anthology*<sup>6</sup> which contains English translations of some of the greatest gems of Spanish and South American poetry, revealing at the same time the names of those who have thus interpreted Colombian classics and the "leaders" of the Colombian modernist movement. There we shall find the verses of Rafael Pombo, "Our Madonna at Home", originally written in English, and "At Niagara", translated by Mr. Thomas Walsh; "On the Lips of the Last of the Incas", by Mr. Coester, who styles its author, J. E. Caro, "the Puritan of South American literature"; "Spain and America" by R. Carrasquilla, translated by Roderick Gill; "Eyes" and "The Generalife" by Gómez Restrepo, translated by Mr. Walsh. Here too we shall enjoy in the language of Byron the poems of Silva, "Nocturne", a fine example of the modernist, "A Poem", and "the Serenade"; as well as "Turrís Eburnea" and other works by Guillermo Valencia, also translated by Mr. Walsh. The poems of Julio Flórez and Luis C. López are also represented in this anthology.

If through this medium our verse is to become known abroad, we have reason to cherish the same hopes for our prose, seeing that a

<sup>3</sup> New York, The Macmillan Co., 1916.

<sup>4</sup> New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1919.

<sup>5</sup> By Jorge Isaacs.

<sup>6</sup> Edited by Thomas Walsh.



recent translation has appeared of the Colombian novel, *Pax*, by Lorenzo Marroquin, a work truly representative of our literature and our local life, this being the first of a contemplated series of English translations of works of this type. This movement will undoubtedly so develop as to enable us, on the other hand, to study, through Spanish translations, the poets and authors of North America and the work done by the Universities and the Hispanic Society, all of which will be an immense contribution to the cause of culture and to the objects of the Pan American Union.

The traditional intellectual culture of Colombia has been synthesised in the name given to Bogotá—“the Athens of South America”—for its culture, according to Menéndez y Pelayo, is “as ancient as the Conquest itself”; and in spite of the various influences of French, English, and German literature, that of Colombia has preserved a peculiarly national form and sentiment, born of its atmosphere, its natural resources, and its history, no less than from the deep roots planted as a rich inheritance by the mother country, Spain, it being an admitted fact that intellectual independence in Colombia was never accomplished. Not Silva himself, who produced some of the most advanced examples of modern thought, has been able to depart from Spanish tradition, nor have Pérez Triana and other representatives of European culture in Colombia, though they have indeed strengthened our position in the modern trend of literature.

The appearance of distinguished authors in New Granada dating as far back as the Conquest, started the work of gradually molding the civic character of the nation, which continued to grow under the influence of the universities and through the study of natural science and jurisdiction during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Don Juan Valera who in his famous *Cartas Americanas* wrote about Colombian literature so as to give an idea, as he expressed it, “of what that nation is and of the importance and significance of its intellectual life”, says: “Ever since the New Kingdom of Granada fell under Christian and Spanish influence, poets and historians have abounded. . . . Colombian literature is a part of Spanish literature and will continue so to be as long as Colombia remains what it is”.

Not less than the above factors have the beauty and exuberance of its tropical vegetation contributed to this aspect of Colombian letters. The Conquest, involving as it did an immense struggle, produced no literary effort worthy of mention. The conquerors, as Jules Supervielle says, stood amazed at the country's native wealth, and remained equally spellbound at the spectacle of a sunset on the banks of the Magdalena. But while the conditions of life gradually grew easier,



not only in Nature did Colombian poets find inspiration for beautiful song, but in the haunting sadness of those early colonial cities, their customs and their patriarchal mode of existence. This superiority of Colombian literature, recognized as early as the eighteenth century by Humboldt and other European authorities, has continued undiminished throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Menéndez y Pelayo has said: "No one can be offended by the statement of a truth so wellknown, namely, that Colombian literature at the present day excels in quality, if not in quantity, that of every other country of the New World." Sr. Valera, after reading the work of the distinguished Argentine, Cané, manifested a desire to know Bogotá which, he said, was "a democratic Republic possessed of an extraordinary facility for verse, . . . its poetry is aristocratic, cultured and ornate"; and again, referring to the location of that city, he thus compares it to another in Greek mythology: "Similarly, on learning of the tremendous obstacles to be overcome before reaching Bogotá, and of the subsequent pleasure and delight afforded by the life of Bogotá, I recalled the ancient Greek fable about the country of the Hyperboreans which was only accessible by traversing distant snow-clad mountains, exceedingly perilous and quite beyond the reach of human abodes of any kind. Once past the barbarity and horror of these mountains, however, the traveler found himself amid an excellent community, a privileged people favored of the god Apollo, where hardly a native but sang and played delightfully on the lyre, where beautiful women danced and sang with equal ease and elegance, and all hearts were captivated by their genius and grace."

Ruben Darío too, to quote an impartial observer, has sung our country's praises in a masterly sonnet:

Colombia es una tierra de leones:  
El esplendor del cielo es su oriflama;  
Tiene un grito perenne, el Tequendama,  
Y un Olimpo divino, sus canciones.<sup>7</sup>

Referring to Bogotá in another study which best displays the original, florid style of this master of modernism, he says, "it is a city long famous for its pursuit of intellectual culture; a city, as it were, both Greek and Latin, which, in spite of its constant touch with the world's progress, has always gloried in a gallant show of past deeds of chivalry and ancient manners; worldly-wise yet ingenuous, sparkling with the cordial graces of a colonial age; versed in the grammar of its language, and endowed

<sup>7</sup> Colombia is a land of lions; the splendor of the sky is its banner; the Tequendama holds a roar eternal, and its songs an Olympus divine.



with the lyric gift, abounding in parchments of the illustrious sons of India, and in learned lawyers and scholars sheltered in their distant midland nook whence never a glimpse of the ocean's blue is to be had . . . . " The marvellous tide of civilization approaches Bogotá nearer each day from Atlantic and Pacific shores, but its fundamental features remain such as Darío in his masterly lines has pictured that city, and may they never be effaced.

Other impartial criticisms from distinguished English writers such as Cunningham Grahame, etc., might now be quoted, but lest your attention be wearied, I shall only recall that of one of the most discussed of South American writers among North American critics, viz. Sr. Blanco Fombona, the Venezuelan, who in one of his most recent works declares that "no country of the South American continent can justly dispute the intellectual supremacy of Colombia". The most learned among recent American writers and critics—Mr. Coester, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Goldberg—are agreed in this opinion, that Mexico, Colombia and Peru are in the vanguard of South American intellectuality.

You will realize from what I have said, ladies and gentlemen of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, that the study of a literature such as Colombia's is no easy task and it has already been done so admirably by various erudite Spaniards and learned Colombians and other Americans, that all I need to do on this occasion is to review the general outlines of our subject, without invading the field of other scientific investigations which have been and still are being carried on in our country by experts specially appointed in each department.

The renaissance period of the Spanish Peninsula was just beginning toward the end of the sixteenth century, the names of Calderón, Lope, Cervantes, and Quevedo being still unknown, when the firstfruits of our literature began to appear in the then recently discovered New Kingdom of Granada. It would seem that the conquering cavaliers were only waiting to throw off the helmets and swords of their military trappings to pick up the pen and lay the foundations of an enterprise which was destined to a long and glorious career. Unusually striking and interesting is the figure of the founder of Santa Fé de Bogotá, Don Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, a soldier and scholar, true type of the Castilian nobility, author of "*Compendio historial de la conquista del Nuevo Reino*" and "*Colección de sermones*", works which unfortunately have been lost and which he wrote during moments of ease from his expeditions. The heroic deeds of that time found their Homer in another discoverer who at the end of the sixteenth century wrote "with the rustic majesty of the primitive poets", the longest poem of the Spanish language,



namely Don Juan de Castellanos, a priest of that noble and loyal city called Santiago de Tunja. His works include "Elegias de los varones ilustres de Indias" and "Historia del Nuevo Reino de Granada", which won him a place among Spanish classic writers. This "garrulous old man", as Menéndez y Pelayo calls him, used to gather around him in Tunja a small group of contemporary poets, a practice then common throughout the Viceroyalty among the poet-loving sons of New Granada.

Towards 1554 the government at Madrid established in its new dominions a system of public instruction, founded seats of learning in the convents and village schools for the Indians, as well as colleges and universities in various important cities. At Santa Fé, the capital, the college of El Rosario, holding privileges equal to those at Salamanca, and that of San Bartolomé have always remained the center and cradle of patriotism and Colombian learning.

With this advantage the seventeenth century, though presenting little poetry that was not affected by the Gongorism of the period, produced various notable writers and historians whose works are of recognized importance:—Piedrahita, Padre Simón, Oviedo, Rodríguez Fresle, Zamora; and grammarians such as Lugo, Dadey, Veraix, besides several religious chroniclers. Later came Álvarez de Velasco and the poet, Vélez Ladrón de Guevara, both of high standing.

Towards 1690 appeared by order of her confessors, and written from her convent cell, "in the dignified prose of the sixteenth century" the "Vida" and "Sentimientos espirituales" of Madre Castillo, a rival of the Doctora of Avila, who without the literary defects of her time, has left us an immortal treasure in her beautiful writings. Her prose was limpid and eloquent, and her poetry, though less remarkable, was full of inspiration. Behold a sample of her verse:

El habla delicada  
Del amante que estimo  
Miel y leche destila  
Entre rosas y lirios.

Su meliflua palabra  
Corta como rocío  
Y en ella florece  
El corazon marchito.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> The tender speech of the lover I esteem as honey and milk distilled amid roses and lilies;

Its mellifluous word falls like the dew, and in it blossoms the withered heart.



At the beginning of the eighteenth century appeared D. Francisco Álvarez de Velasco y Zorrilla, a Bogotá poet, who was perhaps the only representative of poetic culture at that period when, as in Europe, a scientific rather than a literary movement was sweeping all over New Granada, "which seemed to place it at a single bound at the head of all the other American countries, not excluding Mexico". This period during the second half of the eighteenth century was known in Colombia as that of the *Botanical Expedition*, an Institution founded in 1782 by the Archbishop Viceroy, Caballero y Gongora, by order of the government at Madrid. It was this movement which marked the true beginning of that intellectual life which produced a brilliant array of naturalists and writers, geographers and botanical reearchers headed by D. José Celestino Mutis, the director of the Expedition, "a giant in science and virtue", to quote Caldas, whose name shines forth brilliantly in the annals of Colombian science, liberty, and martyrdom.

Inseparable from the record of that period is the figure of Baron Humboldt at Sante Fé in the year 1802, whose interest in the scientific movement in the New Kingdom led him to seek permission of the Royal Crown to go to visit its vast dominions. Great was the surprise of the German sage to find in that corner of the Andes an intellectual center of such perfection, and greater still his appreciation of Caldas, who was then revealing his creative genius in Popayan. At the same period D. Jorge Tadeo Lozano, marquis of San Jorge, wrote among other things *La fauna cundinamarqueza*; and various other writers published scientific memoirs in the *Semanario* of Caldas, whose scientific fame was closely seconded by such men as D. Francisco A. Zea, subsequently Vice-President of Colombia; D. Camilo Torres, the Demosthenes of New Granada; and D. Antonio Nariño, the forerunner, as it were, of the whole scientific movement.

These men of genius in their sublime endeavor brought forth scientific questions which prove the intellectual temper of the colony to have been not, as many have supposed, clouded over by ignorance, but decidedly scientific, a characteristic which was stimulated by the universities as far as the resources of the times permitted. By far the most illustrious of these men was Caldas, "the ever regrettable victim of the ignorant ferocity of a soldier to whom in an evil hour Spain entrusted the pacification of its overseas colonies", to quote the author of *Heterodoxos Españoles*,<sup>9</sup> who also opined that "that country owes

<sup>9</sup> M. Menéndez Pelayo.



to Caldas a monument in expiation". In him we have combined the geographer, botanist, astronomer, and physicist; explorer also he was, and director of the observatory of Santa Fé, dean and director of the *Semanario*, a publication including pages "worthy of Buffon, Chavanis or Humboldt". As a republican he gave distinguished service to the cause of independence, and was shot on October 29th, 1816, a day on which, as the historian, Acosta, has fitly expressed it, "tropical nature veiled herself with a funeral robe".

Similar to the fashion then prevailing in France and Spain, towards 1800 literary circles called "Tertulias" became popular at Santa Fé, the most notable being that of Doña Manuela Santamaría de Manríque, called "Buen Gusto", whither flocked during the evening the literary youth of Santa Fé. A number of distinguished writers appeared at that time, among whom might be mentioned D. Manuel del Socorro Rodríguez, librarian and dean of Colombian journalism, editor of *Papel Periódico de la Ciudad de Santa Fé*, an author of various works; and D. Francisco Javier Caro, the satirist, father of D. José Eusebio, and grandfather of D. Miguel Antonio. He wrote stanzas of scathing irony against persons of note, and that curious *Diario de la Secretaría del Virreinato*".

This period also witnessed the rise of the theatre in Bogotá, beginning with the production of *El Zagal*, by D. José Miguel Montalvo, who later became a martyr to the Republic.

With the approach of the nineteenth century, the colleges and the Botanical Expedition began to pour forth numbers of brilliant young men destined before long to take their part in the tragic scene of the Revolution for Independence which came to interrupt the tranquillity of colonial life, and to usher in a period of strife and bloodshed which culminated in the final triumph of Boyacá in 1819. During the first period of republican life, beginning on July 20th, 1810, known by the name of "Patria Boba" (slow country), literary production was almost at a standstill; barely a few patriotic hymns were written in honor of the conquerors. During the reconquest of 1816, D. José de Torres y Peña, the realistic writer, wrote a long poem entitled "Santa Fé cautiva", which was destined to blacken the republican cause even then practically defeated. It seems more interesting from the historical than from the literary viewpoint, and contains much interesting data. With the victory of Boyacá, August 7, 1819, the republican system of government became established. Since then Colombia has led an uninterrupted life of political intensity which, never-



theless, has not interfered with its intellectual development, seeing that many of the leaders of its political conflicts, who have also held the presidential chair, have been poets and writers.

The intellectual movement during a century of independent life may be thus divided: the first period, which produced only three notable poets, for the true songsters of those glorious days were the Venezuelan, Bello, and the Ecuadorian, Olmedo; then with the rise of the Grand Republic of 1831, came the beginning of the Romantic period, lasting through two generations and destined to a long career; and lastly, the reaction, bringing in the realistic school with its two aspects of festive verse and sketches of national customs. Between the years 1870 to 1890 a group of notable poets appeared, and the Academy of Language associated with that of Spain, launched forth its glorious work over the continent, the fruits of which were shown in those two brilliant representatives of the Spanish tongue, Caro and Cuervo. About 1886 arose another generation of poets educated in the ruling tastes of the Peninsula, already tending toward that modernism which was to appear with the twentieth century. The remaining part of the present century calls attention to two important phases of literature: the poetic, already so deeply rooted; and the historic, with its modern methods of research and impartial criticism, the old prejudices against Spain, for the most part ill-founded, having now worn away, giving place in the new light of experience to a new estimate of the glories of the fatherland without, however, forgetting those points that a distributive justice would still retain.

Three names which New Granada contributed to the poetic literature of Greater Colombia were José María Salazar, Fernández Madrid, and Vargas Tejada. Salazar's earliest efforts appeared towards the decline of the colonial period, and in 1804 he wrote the romance entitled, *El placer público de la Nueva Granada*, in honor of Viceroy Amar. He also rendered distinguished service as a diplomat, and sang in poems of epic style the "Victoria de Boyacá" and "La Colombiada". In Venezuela he wrote biographies of the martyrs of 1816, giving valuable historical data. His work is influenced by the pseudo-classic school of the eighteenth century, as seen in his youthful composition, "El soliloquio de Aeneas" and "El sacrificio de Idomeneo".

It fell to the lot of Fernández Madrid to chant the funeral hymns of our country in 1816. His personality has been much discussed, though there is no question as to the literary value of his work. He sang with exquisite feeling the sentiments of the home, and he proclaimed the



glories of Bolívar in a manner which aroused much severe criticism. His ode to the Nations of Europe and his poem "La Hamaca" are well known, also his two tragedies *Atala* and *Guatimoc*.

Vargas Tejada was among the most celebrated writers of the new republic, both for his vast culture and for the passionate devotion of a short life to politics, which drew him among the number of conspirators of 1828. He wrote verses in French and poems of exquisite beauty such as "El anochecer". Of his dramatic productions, *Las Convulsiones* was played in Bogotá as recently as 1916. Vargas was called the Colombian Chenier, and his life ended unhappily by the unknown shores of a distant river. "The death of this genius", says Sr. Menéndez, "marks a pause in the literary history of Colombia". However two other names of mark should in justice be mentioned namely, D. Andres Marroquín, the festive poet, and García del Río. The latter, according to Sr. Gómez Restrepo, was the "trade d'union" between Greater Colombia and New Granada, a man of international renown who left an historic record in the impassioned pages of his *Meditaciones colombianas*.

French influence brought the wave of romanticism to our shores. It is difficult to describe in words the significance of José Eusebio Caro, one of the greatest lyric poets of Spanish America, "whose life and works give the most vivid impression of genius." He threw himself eagerly into the struggle against materialistic philosophy. His verses, though unpolished as to form are a sublime expression of the brilliant inspiration he drew from the universal themes of poetry. His stormy but exemplary life gave evidence of civic virtues which made him "a greater man than poet". To his lot fell the leadership of the opposition against the tyranny of French radicalism introduced into Colombia in 1849, in which year he was banished from the country and came to the United States whose institutions he admired and eulogized in his poem entitled, "La libertad y el socialismo":

Eso es la libertad: la que he previsto  
Entre los raptos de mi ardiente edad;  
La que en la tierra de Franklyn he visto,  
La que ofrece en sus promesas Cristo;  
Eso es la libertad!<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> That is Liberty: that which I have foreseen in the visions of my ardent youth, which I have seen in the land of Franklin, which Christ in his promises offers—that is Liberty!



Next in order was Julio Arboleda, poet and soldier, a typical cavalier of the golden age of Spain, whose turbulent, romantic life found expression in poems which, to quote the illustrious critic above named, "bear the odor of dust", and "appear rather like the roaring of lions than as works of art". Such is the impression given by the poems "Estoy en la Carcel", "Escenas democráticas", "El congreso granadino", and others. His fragmentary work, "Gonzalo de Oyon" is the finest example of South American poetry in epic narrative style.

Master of the classic ode, lyricist and catholic controversialist, a delicate singer of the sentiments of village churchyards and colonial cities, was D. José Joaquín Ortiz. In verses worthy of Quintana and Querol he sang the glories of Bolívar and Colombia:

Oh, la bandera de la patria es santa  
Flote en las manos que flotare!<sup>11</sup>

These three greatest figures at the beginning of the romantic period were closely followed by D. José María Samper, one of the most prolific writers in South America; D. J. M. Torres Caicedo, of high literary standing in Europe; D. Manuel M. Madieto, author of the poem translated and published in English by Agnes Blake Poor, under the title of "The Guaili" in a book of *Pan-American Poems*.<sup>12</sup> Dr. Madieto also wrote various interesting studies in politics and philosophy.

The middle of the century brought other distinguished representatives of the same school of literature: Rafael Pombo, Rafael Nuñez, and Jorge Isaacs, all influenced largely by the English school. Pombo was the most complete of the poets of Colombia; his lyric utterances were sublime and humorous, mystic and erotic, satirical and descriptive. The falls of Niagara inspired him no less than his native falls of Tequendama, the waters of the Hudson no less than those of the Magdalena river, and the artisocratic blondes of Broadway no less than the "ñapangas" of Popayan:

Ñapangas que por modelo  
Las quisiera un escultor . . . .<sup>13</sup>

His fables in verse for children are an immortal gift to the mothers of Colombia. Other fables he wrote and translations from the ancient Latin classics which, in a beautiful and masterly manner, preserve the

<sup>11</sup> O! the flag of my country is sacred, let it float in whose hands it may!

<sup>12</sup> Boston, the Gorham Press, 1918.

<sup>13</sup> Rustic beauties whom for models a sculptor well might wish . . . .



tones of his own magic lyricism. I take particular pleasure in here noting that it was in New York towards the year 1859 that Pombo spent the most brilliant period of his life, and reached the highest flights of his inspiration. It was then he wrote the poem, "A las norteamericanas en Broadway", a passionate and at the same time humorous tribute to the belles of Broadway:

Oh! cada hermosa es una amable autócrata;  
Ley sus sonrisas, sus palabras ley,  
Y una marcha triunfal entre sus súbditos  
Cada excursión por la imperial Broadway.

. . . . .  
Lindas como esos iris, risa falaz del Niagara;  
Vagas como ellos y caprichosas;  
Efímeras como ellos,  
Cruels cual ese abismo de aguas y cadáveres  
Que eriza los cabellos . . . . .  
Y así atrayentes, vertiginosas.<sup>14</sup>

Unexcelled in philosophic and erotic verse, energetic and sententious in style, was Rafael Nuñez, a distinguished name associated with the most important political and administrative reorganization of Colombia, despite the fact that his life was continually tormented by doubt, which vented itself in such outbursts as, "Que sais-je?", according to Mr. Coester "one of the most skeptical poems that has ever been written":

Oh confusión, Oh caos! Quién pudiera  
Del sol de la verdad la lumbre austera  
Y pura en este limbo hacer brillar!  
De lo cierto y lo incierto, quién un día,  
Y del bien y del mal, conseguiría  
Los límites fijar!<sup>15</sup>

Jorge Isaacs achieved immortal literary fame with his novel *Maria*, the most popular and charming of South American novels, which has been translated into several languages. Not only in prose did his

<sup>14</sup> O! each Beauty is a lovable autocrat: her smiles are the law, her words are the law: a triumphal march among her subjects is each excursion through imperial Broadway. . . . .  
Beautiful as those rainbows, laughter false of Niagara; vague and capricious like them; like them ephemeral, as cruel as that abyss of waters and dead bodies which raise the hair . . . . . fascinating, vertiginous.

<sup>15</sup> O confusion, O chaos! Who shall be able to make the stern, pure light of the Sun of Truth shine in this limbo! Of certainty and uncertainty, of good and evil, who shall ever fix the limits!



romanticism find expression, but also in beautiful poems of deep sentiment. Worthy of mention among the so-called minor romantic poets were German Gutiérrez de Piñeros, and Lázaro M. Pérez, and of novelists of the already decadent school of fiction, Ángel M. Galán, whose work, *El Doctor Temis* appeared in 1850. False imitators of Zorilla urged on the advance of the realistic school expressed in poems of festive verse and sketches of national customs. The earliest representative was Gregorio Gutiérrez González, a poet of ineffable charm, who sang of his loves, his griefs, and his patriotic ardor in simple, popular verses which recall one's infancy:

Hoy tambien de ese techo se levanta  
 Blanco-azulado el humo del hogar;  
 Ya ese fuego lo enciende mano extraña,  
 Ya es agena la casa paternal.  
 . . . . .  
 Infancia, juventud, tiempos tranquilos,  
 Visiones de placer, sueños de amor,  
 Heredad de mis padres, hondo rio,  
 Casita blanca . . . . y esperanza, adios!<sup>16</sup>

The Spanish taste for sketches of national customs found fruitful ground in Colombia, where a literary center was soon established called, "El Mosaico", which published a review of the same name in Bogotá in 1865. The following are among those who cultivated this delightful species of literature: José María Vergara y Vergara, who also wrote *La Historia de la Literatura de la Nueva Granada*; José Caicedo Rojas, the "*Mesonero Romanos*", of Colombia; and the reincarnation, as it were, of the patriarchal period of Santa Fé; Juan de Dios Restrepo, pupil of Larra, who under the pseudonym of Emiro Kastos wrote one of our most prized volumes, *Recuerdos y Apuntamientos*; Ricardo Silva, father of José Asunción Silva, similar in some respects to Restrepo; José David Guarín, prominent as a social critic; Eugenio Díaz, author of *Manuela*, an admirable picture of rural life in Colombia; and Manuel Pombo, distinguished author of poems, travels, and social anecdotes. More renowned even were José Manuel Marroquín, and Ricardo Carrasquilla. The work of the former, according to one of his critics, "gives

<sup>16</sup> Today too from that roof rises the bluish-white smoke of the hearth-fire; now the stranger's hand kindles that fire, now strangers occupy the paternal home,  
 . . . . .  
 Infancy, youth, tranquil days, visions of pleasure, dreams of love, heritage of my fathers, deep river, little white house. . . . . and hope, adieu!



the impression of a winter landscape". The latter's contributions to festive verse, to the novel, and to valuable works on classic education, are enduring; while his conservatism, his gift for oratory, and his famous "Sofismos anticatólicos vistos con microscopio," bespeak high merit. To this group of writers also belong Joaquín Pablo Posada and César Conto, poets both satiric and graceful, the former an improviser, and the latter a translator of Byron, and author of *Apuntes sobre la lengua inglesa*.<sup>17</sup>

Previous to the establishment of the Academy of Language mentioned above, which marked an event of great significance, many interesting works on politics, history, geography, international affairs, legislation, and other subjects, had been written by various authors of determined and often opposite ideas, whose political and intellectual personality appeared to be almost inseparable. Poets too were not lacking at that period, but these we must pass over in order to speak of the more recent history of the Academy. I have already mentioned it as one of the most reputable and scholarly institutions of the Spanish language in Colombia. The date of its foundation is one of the greatest in our annals, for it has always held, and even today holds highest the banner of science and patriotism in Colombia. My study would be incomplete without it, and without the names of those who have honored its chairs even in the past: Rufino José Cuervo, "the most distinguished philologist of the Spanish race in the nineteenth century"; Miguel Antonio Caro; Rafael Nuñez; Sergio Arboleda; Venancio G. Manríque; Liborio Zerda; Rafael Uribe Uribe; Carlos Calderón; Martínez Silva; Ruperto S. Gómez; and others. Its present director, Rafael M. Carrasquilla, "la primera ilustración y la primera virtud de Colombia", as Sr. Caro describes him; and Marco Fidel Suárez, the distinguished grammarian, humanitarian, and scholar who now presides over the destinies of the nation; Antonio Gómez Restrepo, renowned critic and poet; Hernando Holguín y Caro; Miguel Abadía Méndez; José Joaquín Casas; Guillermo Camacho; Ismael E. Arciniegas; Martín Restrepo Mejía; Diego R. de Gúzman; Emiliano Isaza; and a few others;—these constitute our "forty immortals", as they say in France.

Together with the founding of the Academy arose another center of art and poetry, and history and music, directed by Alberto Urdaneta, founder of the School of Fine Arts, director in 1887 of the *Papel Periódico Ilustrado* which contains literary masterpieces from the pen of notable men whose names are to be found in the *Romancero colombiano*, then published in honor of the great Liberator.

<sup>17</sup> That is, *Notes on the English Language*.



The appearance of *La Lira Nueva* introduced another generation of poets whose work was noticeably influenced by Núñez de Arce and Becquer. Two names stand out among its large number of inspired contributors, to the latter of whom Mr. Goldberg devotes several pages in his *Studies in Spanish-American Literature*, namely Julio Florez, the romantic disciple of Espronceda and Zorrilla, whose verses display "all the fire and reflected images of a tropical sun"; and José Ascunción Silva, who "would have disputed with Ruben Darío the leadership of the modernist school of poetry in Spain and South America", if he had not at so early an age taken his own life.

With these illustrious names we now arrive at the height of the modernist movement. Toward the close of the past century, French literature began to present an aspect of intense and astonishing renovation, which soon spread its influence through the writings of the "sad old father", Verlaine, and Baudelaire, into the domain of the Castilian tongue, where the movement was heralded by Ruben Darío, and to which, as Mr. Coester says, "Colombia had the honor of contributing in the person of José Ascunción Silva". Of a refined spirit molded both by France and by his own native Bogotá, with touches of English and North American inspiration, a strong admirer of Poe and Whitman, this original and unique singer, simple yet profound, was one of those poets whose work continues from day to day to emphasize those particular features which have given it a high place in the world of letters and art. Silva was born, as Victor M. Londoño says,

Para llevar sobre la frente rosas,  
Para besar las frentes de las diosas  
Bajo los sacros pórticos de Atenas.<sup>18</sup>

The name of Londoño figures among the list of our present-day poets. With a particular taste for Greek art and literature, the perfection of his few but striking productions has won him a distinguished place among contemporary writers, while he has also unquestionably the gifts of a critic and a diplomat. Other names are Guillermo Valencia, the superb master of verse and lover of Greek tradition; Max Grillo, famous for his poems, "En Espiral," "Al Magdalena," etc., his dramas and critical and historical studies; Angél M. Céspedes, whose genius and style are of the French order, an "enfant prodigue" recognized by Rostand; Alfredo Gómez Jaime, whose "Rimas del Trópico" and other

<sup>18</sup> To wear roses on his brow, to kiss the brows of goddesses beneath the sacred porches of Athens.



verses exhibit a quick imagination and fine poetic gifts; Cornelio Hispano, historian and critic who wrote "Elegias caucanas"; Ricardo Nieto, a singer of the Valle section; Eduardo Castillo, profound connoisseur of foreign literature; Martínez Mutis, winner of two prize contests at Paris and Madrid; Victor E. Caro, who recalls the glories of his ancestors in masterly sonnets; Daniel Arias Argaez, representing the culture of Bogotá; Rivas Frade, immortalised by his composition, "Como se aleja el tren . . . ."; Carlos Villafañe, a chronicler of fine equipment; G. Manríque Terán; Samuel Velásquez, poet and novelist; and a group of younger men whose faith and enthusiasm are already pointing towards a future of glorious days. Critical opinion which is closely watching their progress, observes that they show certain distinct tendencies without, however, marking a definite path; but this apparent contradiction is explained both by the disuse into which the so-called "decadent" modernists have fallen, and by our present state of civilization which seems, in a diversity of forms, to be going through a painful crisis leading towards surprising issues which a not too distant future will reveal. Whatever these results may be, as Dr. Gómez Restrepo observes, the peculiar features of our Colombian poetry are not to be lost in reaching toward the morrow's needs.

Aside from poetic writers, other forms of literature are represented by contemporary authors such as Emilio Cuervo Márquez and Alfredo Ramas Urdaneta, novelists and intellectual co-workers; Gustavo and Hernando Santos, whose literary reviews and contributions to the daily press show a knowledge of foreign literature and art criticism; Tomás Rueda Vargas, whose book, *Sabana de Bogota*, has recently appeared; and a group of essayists, journalists and other novelists. In the theatrical field much fruitful work has been accomplished by the "Sociedad de Autores," chief among whom are: Antonio Álvarez Lleras, Ricardo Rivas, Miguel S. Valencia, Pedro Gómez Corena, and Carlos Castello.

A few months ago in Bogotá occurred the death of a prominent person whose name symbolises a significant movement in the field of national history. I refer to Dr. Pedro M. Ibáñez, permanent secretary of the Academy of History, author of *Crónicas de Bogota*, and one of the last representatives of the period of Urdaneta's *Papel Periódico Ilustrado*, a gentle master, with a deep respect for historical truth. I take this opportunity to express once more the profound grief his death has caused us.



History was recorded by the few chroniclers of the Conquest during the early colonial period; at the beginning of the Republic, by José Manuel Restrepo, J. M. Groot, Plaza; "Memoirs" were written by distinguished persons such as Santander, Posada Gutiérrez, López, Obando, and Espinosa, followed by chronicles of lesser importance. At that time there prevailed a strong feeling against Spain, since documentary evidences were not sought among the archives, and its rule in the South was of recent date. Almost all the work of that time, though patriotic in spirit, was written with a passion for politics which dominated the entire imagination and activities of the time. In 1902, the Academy of History was formed, and a few years later debates on the same subject took place at the Colegio del Rosario. The directors of the Academy are Restrepo Tirado, Diego Mendoza, Eduardo Zuleta, Tulio Ospina, Cuervo Márquez, Eduardo Posada, Francisco José Urrutia, José Joaquín Guerra, Gerardo Arrubla, J. D. Monsalve, Adolfo León Gómez and others who, in encouraging research liberally, continue to arouse and win the enthusiastic support of the youthful prize-winners of the Rosario contests. Thus throughout the Republic, the Academy, far from being considered narrow-minded, is acknowledged as an active, progressive center whose doors are open wide to all lovers of history irrespective of difference of creed. It will suffice to name from its exhaustive list of publications only the most important among them, namely: *La Biblioteca de Historia nacional*, numbering more than twenty volumes; the *Archivo del General Santander*, volumes equalling in proportions the *Memorias de O'Leary*; *La Conquista y Colonización de Colombia*, by E. Restrepo Tirado; *La Vida de Márquez*, by Carlos Cuervo Márquez; volumes on bibliography by Eduardo Posada; *Páginas de Historia diplomática*, by Dr. Urrutia; *La Vida de Miranda*, written in English by Professor Robertson of the University of Illinois, and translated by Dr. Diego Mendoza, author of *La Expedición Botánica* and *Memorias de Aquileo Parra*, only the first volume of which has thus far been published. *El Album de Boyacá* by Dr. C. L. Peñuela, was published last year, and a very vigorous work, *Historia Contemporánea de Colombia*, by Gustavo Arboleda, has recently appeared. Raimundo Rivas, now president of the Academy, wrote *Historia de las Relaciones de los Estados Unidos con Colombia*, and some brilliant character sketches of such persons as Mosquera and Fernández Madrid, and of such romantic figures as Viceroy Solís. His interest in genealogical research is also shared by José María Restrepo Saenz who inherited from the historian, Restrepo, the gift of accuracy and minuteness of



detail in giving personal data; Luis Augusto Cuervo, who published the *Archivo de D. Rufino Cuervo*, and in the style of Lenotre and Mason, has written brilliant pages on Bolívar; Fabio Lozano y Lozano, who in original, graceful style wrote his valuable work, *El Maestro del Libertador* and various other biographical studies; Roberto Cortazar; Álvaro Uricoechea; Gabriel Porras Troconis; B. Matos Hurtado; Arturo Quijano; E. Otero D'Acosta; and others—all engrossed in unearthing relics of the past and renewing the glories of our country, with the motto of the Academy ever before them: *Veritas ante omnia*.

Ruben Darío in his charming, flowery language bequeathed us this phrase: "Colombia is the land of verses and of emeralds." We pray the muses that the serene fountains of Colombia's inspiration and learning may be as exhaustless as are the precious mines which reach far down beneath the soil of our country!

NICOLAS GARCÍA SAMUDIO,  
Of the Colombian Academy of History.

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## NOTES

### ITEMS ON HISPANIC AMERICA PUBLISHED IN COMMERCE REPORTS JANUARY-MARCH, 1921

- Advice to Cuban shippers. No. 24, January 29.  
 American company awarded wireless contract in Honduras. No. 60, March 15.  
 American company in Paraguay to extend its activities. No. 44, February 23.  
 American consulate at Bahia Blanca to be closed. No. 3, January 5.  
 American mining concern in French and Dutch Guiana. No. 44, February 23.  
 American trade with Colon. No. 38, February 15.  
 Annual trade and economic review of Honduras. No. 50, March 2.  
*Id.* of Jamaica. No. 51, March 3.  
*Id.* of Mexico. No. 67, March 23.  
 Areas sown to leading crops in Argentina. No. 4, January 6.  
 Argentine crop estimates. No. 12, January 15.  
 Argentina's exports during 1920. No. 54, March 8.  
 Authorization of additional paper money issue in Brazil. No. 13, January 17.



Authorization of Brazilian preferential tariff on United States goods.

No. 3, January 5.

Authorization of loan signed by president of Chile. No. 18, January 22.

Automobile show in Mexico City. No. 48, February 28.

Bahia cacao shipments. No. 38, February 15.

Bakeries and baking machinery in Buenos Aires. No. 33, February 9.

Bank notes to be circulated in Paraguay. No. 24, January 29.

Bids asked for construction of customhouse and wharf at Guayaquil.

No. 11, January 14.

Bids requested for electrification of Chilean railway. No. 59, March 14.

Bolivian commerce in recent years. No. 57, March 11.

Brazilian budget law for 1921. No. 70, March 26.

Brazilian exports for the year 1920. No. 43, February 21.

Brazilian government to aid in railway improvements. No. 9, January 12.

Brazilian protection of trade-marks registered through the Habana bureau. No. 19, January 24.

Canadian steamship service with Jamaica. No. 67, March 23.

Cassava farine available in Trinidad. No. 71, March 28.

Cessation of work on public improvements in Dominican Republic. No. 46, February 25.

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Chilean company places order for German trucks. No. 7, January 10.

Chilean nitrate statistics for November, 1920. *Id.*

Closing of bank in Mexico City. No. 3, January 5.

Closing of banks in Mexico. No. 6, January 8.

Coffee shipments from Maracaibo. No. 34, February 10, and No. 61, March 16.

Commercial handbook on Paraguay. No. 13, January 17.

Concession for construction of port works at Progreso. No. 31, February 7.

Conditional exemption of cereals from Argentine export surtax. No. 67, March 23.

Conditions in Habana harbor. No. 8, January 11, and No. 70, March 26.

Congestion in Habana harbor almost eliminated. No. 63, March 18.

Construction of new pier and sewerage system at Arica, Chile. No. 50, March 2.

Continued depression of the nitrate market in Chile. No. 11, January 14.



- Continued improvement in Habana harbor conditions. No. 29, February 4, and No. 42, February 19.
- Contract awarded for completion of Bolivian railway. No. 55, March 9.
- Cotton production in Venezuela. No. 58, March 12.
- The crisis of the association of agriculturists in Ecuador. No. 52, March 5.
- Crude rubber exports from Brazil in January. No. 66, March 22.
- Cuba-Jamaica passenger service. No. 34, February 10.
- Customs receipts at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic. *Id.*
- Declared exports from Arica, Chile, to United States. No. 21, January 26.
- Declared exports from Bahia to United States, for 1920. No. 34, February 10.
- Declared exports from the Guianas. No. 69, March 25.
- Decongestion of Habana harbor practically accomplished. No. 59, March 14.
- Economic and financial situation in the Dominican Republic. No. 17, January 21.
- Economic conditions in Colombia. No. 47, February 26.
- Economic and trade notes from Chile. No. 46, February 25.
- Economic program of new Chilean administration. No. 47, February 26.
- Ecuadorian trade review. No. 13, January 17.
- Ecuador's declared exports to the United States. No. 70, March 26.
- Electrification of Brazilian railways. No. 3, January 5.
- Establishment of postal money order system in Dominican Republic. No. 29, February 4.
- Exchange rate on Brazilian money. No. 61, March 16.
- Explosives imported by Uruguay. No. 68, March 24.
- Export of crude rubber from Brazil and Peru in December. No. 57, March 11.
- Exportation of lumber and timber from Brazil. No. 36, February 12.
- Exports from Montevideo in 1920. No. 61, March 16.
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- Favorable conditions for outlook in Habana harbor. No. 23, January 28.



- Fire insurance carried by merchants in Central and South American countries. No. 27, February 2.
- Fish supplies in Tabasco, Mexico. No. 17, January 21.
- Foreign tariffs. No. 21. January 26 (Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay); No. 27, February 2 (Uruguay); No. 31, February 7 (Panama and Uruguay); No. 33, February 9 (Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay); No. 45, February 24 (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, and Salvador); No. 53, March 7 (Mexico and Panama); No. 61, March 16 (Chile, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Paraguay); No. 73, March 30 (Venezuela).
- Foreign trade of Peru. No. 9, January 12.
- German competition in Latin American markets. No. 28, February 3.
- Grinding of sugar crop in Dominican Republic delayed. No. 52, March 5.
- Guadeloupe's coffee, cocoa, and vanilla crops. No. 7, January 10.
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- The henequen situation in Mexico. No. 59, March 14.
- Hygienic houses for Paraguayan workers. No. 29, February 4.
- Immediate outlook for American trade in Chile. No. 71, March 28.
- Imports of automobiles into Uruguay. No. 22, January 27.
- Improved health conditions in Vera Cruz, Mexico. No. 36, February 12.
- Imports into Paraguay since 1916. No. 66, March 22.
- Improvements in port facilities at Santiago de Cuba. No. 42, February 19.
- Income of the Rio de Janeiro customhouse in 1920. No. 32, February 8.
- Increased import duties in Chile. No. 50, March 2.
- Industrial yarns, threads, and twine in Argentine. *Id.*
- Influence of gold exportations upon Colombian exchange. No. 25, January 31.
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- Investment of Argentine capital since 1914. No. 7, January 10.
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- Jamaica's export trade in January. No. 62, March 17.
- Latin American markets for optical goods. No. 1, January 3.
- Laws of Cuba with respect to personal property. No. 17, January 21.



- Liquidation of French loan by Bolivia. No. 10, January 13.  
Lists of Chilean firms available. No. 16, January 20.  
Lists of importers in Dominican Republic. No. 26, February 1.  
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Manufacture of soap in Argentina. No. 41, February 18.  
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Moratorium extended in Paraguay. No. 1, January 3.  
More encouraging outlook in situation at Habana. No. 18, January 22.  
Movement for a uniform currency for British Guiana and the West Indies. No. 71, March 28.  
Municipal purchase of local water-works in Puerto Plata. No. 33 February 9.  
Name of American company awarded Bolivian contract incorrect. No. 57, March 11.  
Necessity for immediate sale in Habana. No. 47, February 26.



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New customs regulations in Honduras. No. 65, March 21.  
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Practice of handling bills of exchange in Peru. No. 14, January 18.  
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- Proposed establishment of central bank in Paraguay. No. 49, March 1.
- Proposed increase in Mexican duties on cotton goods. No. 69, March 25.
- Proposed Jamaican preference for ships from certain British dominions. No. 58, March 12.
- Proposed loans for live-stock and agricultural interests in Paraguay. No. 41, February 18.
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- Provisions of law extending moratorium in Paraguay. No. 40, February 27.
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- Purchase of tobacco by government in Dominican Republic. No. 30, February 5.
- Railroads of the Maracaibo consular service, Venezuela. No. 13, March 17.
- Railway extension in Salvador. No. 36, February 12.
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- Recent activity in Mexican woolen market. No. 72, March 29.
- Recent bank deposits in Cuban banks considered exempt from moratorium. No. 21, January 26.
- 1920 record for Dominican foreign trade. No. 1, January 3.
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- Reduction on freight rates from Dominican Republic. No. 61, March 16.
- Reduction in freight rates to Dominican Republic. No. 66, March 22.
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- Registration of trade-mark "Eclipse", in Argentina. No. 67, March 23.
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- Id.* "Master" in Argentina. No. 30, February 5.
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- Removal of Argentine export duty on wool and skins. No. 29, February 4.  
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Report on economic conditions in Mexico available. No. 73, March 30.  
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Slight improvement in congested conditions in Havana. No. 2, January 4.  
Small market for leather belting in British Guiana. No. 73, March 30.  
Storage charge on parcel post package sent to Mexico. No. 23, January 28.  
Substitution of alcohol for gasoline in Pernambuco, Brazil. No. 60, March 15.  
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Suspension of export duty on rubber in Peru. No. 63, March 18.  
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- Trade between the United States and Porto Rico in 1920. No. 63, March 7.
- Trade notes from Argentina. No. 17, January 21; No. 36, February 12; No. 63, March 18.
- Id.*, from Brazil. No. 7, January 10; No. 43, February 21.
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- Id.*, from Chile. No. 22, January 27.
- Id.*, from Dominican Republic. No. 52, March 5.
- Id.*, from Mexico. No. 13, January 17; No. 30, February 5; No. 40, February 17; No. 45, February 24; No. 65, March 21; No. 71, March 28.
- Id.*, from Nicaragua. No. 51, March 3 No. 73, March 30.
- Id.*, from Paraguay. No. 44, February 23; No. 64, March 19.
- Id.*, from Peru. No. 24, January 29.
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- Trade of foreign countries in 1920 and 1921. No. 64, March 19.
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- Transportation conditions in Mexico. No. 41, February 18.
- Unfavorable economic conditions in Guadeloupe. No. 16, January 20.
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CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN NOTES

## COSTA RICA

A second edition of *Geografía Ilustrada de Costa Rica*, edited by Trejos Hermanos of San José, bears the date of 1919. The publication is well illustrated and contains material of value for those who plan to visit the country or describe its politics and history.

Two publications of the Escuela Normal de Costa Rica, bearing the stamp of the Imprenta Nacional have some historical interest. In the first, Don Cleto González Víquez, an ex-president of the republic, puts



forward the claim that President Jesús Jiménez, in 1869, established the system of primary education and normal schools in Costa Rica at the cost of the state, and was also instrumental in introducing a better type of secondary education. This system was afterwards re-established and amplified by Don Mauro Fernández. Among the other public services of Jiménez, the writer stresses the construction of highways. For these two measures of enlightened policy, the writer ranks Jiménez high among his country's benefactors.

In the same number Don Pedro Pérez Zeledón pays just tribute to the cultural activity of Doctor José María Castro, the founder of the Republic of Costa Rica. Castro was instrumental in establishing the University of Santo Tomás, where six presidents were afterwards trained, and also in providing normal instruction for women. It was fitting that the first number of the publication should be devoted to these two pioneers in education.

The second number of this publication, bearing the date 1919, is devoted to a study of Luís Felipe González entitled, *La Obra Cultural de don Miguel Obregón*. The monograph is a fitting tribute to a worthy educator, who at present holds the post of minister of public instruction. Don Miguel's work has been primarily that of organizer, and his influence has been felt in the field of primary and secondary instruction, in the training of teachers, and in public libraries. In addition, his writings upon the technical phases of education have obtained wide recognition. The two publications may be obtained at a moderate fee from the Secretaría de la Escuela Normal de Costa Rica, Heredia, C. R. The proceeds of the sales are destined to serve as a publishing fund for the school.

On December 8, 1918, the city of Punta Arenas dedicated a monument to the memory of Juan Rafael Mora, thrice elected president of Costa Rica, and his faithful companion, General José María Cañas. The former was especially revered for his services as executive during the formative period of Costa Rica's history, and both men did excellent service in the campaigns against the filibuster, William Walker. Like many of their contemporaries they found themselves in 1860 at the head of a revolt against the constituted authorities, were defeated near Punta Arenas, captured, and shot. The celebration mentioned above represents a tardy recognition of their services. Under the title "*Apuntes y Documentos*", an illustrated booklet describes the measures initiated and carried through on that occasion by the Comité



Central-Ejecutivo pro Mora-Cañas of Punta Arenas and gives some facts of historical interest regarding these famous caudillos.

Five small booklets, under the general caption, *Para la Historia de Costa Rica (Colección de Folletos)* are devoted to *La Revolución de 22 de Febrero de 1918*. The movement therein described was initiated by Rogelio Fernández Güell and his companions against the government of Tinoco and the work, dedicated to their memory, has value for the historian of contemporary events.

The *Colegio de Señoritas* of San José, Costa Rica, through its director Señor J. Fidel Tristán, is publishing a series of scientific leaflets of considerable local interest.

Señor Eladio Prado has recently published a local study of unusual merit: *Nuestra Señora de Ujarrás*. The brochure is well illustrated with photographs showing the valley in which the church devoted to the former patroness of the colony was situated, the ruins of the ancient edifice, images, representations of miracles, etc. While a work of devotion and local pride rather than of critical character, it is an important contribution to the cultural history of Costa Rica.

In the December number of *Inter-America*, Señor Luís Dobles Segreda contributes an interesting sketch of the poet, Rubén Darío, and his brief visit to Heredia. Señor Dobles is one of the progressive educators of Costa Rica, as well as a writer of note. At present he is the director of the Instituto at Alajuela.

Under the title, *Mi Tierra Nativa*, Francisco María Núñez-Monge describes the canton of Desamparados, Costa Rica. The work is a pretentious monograph of some 170 pages, well illustrated, and contains a variety of useful information of historical and general character. It is a pleasure to note that as a token of appreciation the local council of the canton paid for the publication of the work.

Under the present administration in Costa Rica, Doctór Joaquín García Monge is serving as director of the National Library. He recently acted as minister of public instruction.



Señor Anastasio Alfaro González, author of *Arqueología Criminal Americana* (San José, 1906), is now in charge of the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, at San José.

Señor Ricardo Fernández Guardia, of Costa Rica, easily holds first place among contemporary Central American historians. To the documentary series begun by his father, Lic. Don León Fernández, under the title *Colección de Documentos para la Historia de Costa Rica* (5 vols. Paris, 1886), he added five volumes more (Barcelona, 1907). He also published, after the untimely death of his father, the latter's *Historia de Costa Rica durante la Dominación Española, 1502-1821* (Madrid, 1889). His own *Historia de Costa Rica, El Descubrimiento y la Conquista*, appeared in San José (1905) and has since been translated into English. *Cuartilla Histórica de Costa Rica* (San José, 1909) is a brief text for school use, but it will also serve as a useful guide for advanced students. A new edition of *Cartas de Juan Vázquez de Coronado* appeared in Barcelona in 1908.

A recent work, *Reseña Historia de Talamanca* (San José, 1918), describes in 198 pages the development of that province, comprising the south eastern extremity of Costa Rica, from its discovery by Columbus to the advent of the railroad. Its Indian population has afforded material for the missionary and the scientist and its frontier position has given it prominence in the territorial and commercial disputes with Colombia and the United States. It is a most commendable study in local history. Señor Fernández Guardia is also the author of a number of literary works of which the best known is his *Cuentos Ticos*. At present he is actively engaged in editing other manuscript material of the colonial period.

#### PANAMA

Doctor Octavio Méndez Pereira is director of the Instituto Nacional of Panama, where the Pan American College of Commerce will be established for the time being. The *Instituto* is magnificently housed in a series of large buildings constructed with just such a purpose in view. Dr. Méndez has written a brief *Historia de la Instrucción Pública en Panamá* and is also the author of an elaborate study of the life, literary labors, and political and diplomatic activities of Justo Arosemena (1817-1896). The latter was one of the leading characters



in the history of Colombia during the nineteenth century. The work received the premium offered by the National Assembly for the best study of Arosemena's life and its appearance formed part of the celebration of his centenary. It bears the imprint of the Imprenta Nacional and elsewhere we shall give it more extended notice.

#### NICARAGUA

The name of Roscoe R. Hill appears as *Comisionado*, in an extensive two-volume, fiscal report bearing the title: *República de Nicaragua. Informe de la Comisión de Crédito Público, 1917-1919*. The report was presented to the president of the Republic as part of the work of the High Commission of which Mr. Hill is a member.

#### MEXICO

Under the title *La Instrucción Rudimentaria en la República*, Señor Gregorio Torres Quintero reviewed for the First Mexican Scientific Congress, the action taken by the various states of Mexico upon the law of May 30, 1911, providing for national aid in founding rudimentary schools (*escuelas rudimentarias*). These were essentially rural in character, designed primarily to instruct the Indian population and were to be supported by the federal government. With few exceptions the various states welcomed this supplemental aid but subsequent political disturbances prevented the plans from being carried out. Professor Torres Quintero has recently devoted several months to a study of the primary and secondary schools of the United States with a view to improve the corresponding schools of Mexico. A third edition of his *La Patria Mexicana*, a history text for elementary schools, has just come from the press.

Doctor Manuel Barranco, author of a valuable monograph describing the educational problems of Mexico and recently connected with the General Directory for Public Instruction of the Federal District, is now engaged in special research at Columbia University. Señor Moisés Sáenz, recently director of the *Escuela Preparatoria*, and prominent in the work of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, is also at the same institution.

Señor Ezéquiél Chávez, Sub-Secretary of Public Instruction during the time of Díaz, is now director of the *Escuela Preparatoria*. He is



an alumnus of that institution and had much to do with its development while serving in the ministry of Don Justo Sierra. He was recently associated with Señores Paulino Machorro Narváez and Alfonso Pruneda in preparing *Una Eucuesta sobre Educación Popular*, which appeared under the auspices of Señor Alberto J. Pani.

I. J. C.

Students interested in Hispanic American commercial law will find extensive bibliographical lists in *Latin-American Commercial Law*, by T. Esquivel Obregón, with collaboration by Edwin M. Borchard. This work is published by The Banks Law Publishing Company (New York, 1921).

Dr. Herbert I. Priestley, of the University of California, has performed a useful service for students and teachers in preparing his syllabus, *Modern Mexican History* (New York, 1920, Institute of International Education, International Relations Clubs, Syllabus, No. VI). It is divided into ten sections, as follows: (1) The territory of Mexico and the people; (2) The Spanish colonial régime, 1519-1810; (3) The war of independence, 1820-21; (4) The war of reform and the French intervention, 1857-67; (5) The presidency of Porfirio Diaz, 1876-1910; (6) The revolution under Madero, 1910-13; (7) Huerta and the United States, February 19, 1913-July 15, 1914; (8) The government of Carranza, July 15, 1914-May 5, 1920; (9) The petroleum controversy; (10) The problem of land. Each section is preceded by a luminous study outline and followed by an excellent bibliography, including periodical literature.—C. K. JONES.

Señor Luis Alberto Sánchez has just published (Lima, 1921) the first volume of his *Historia de la Literatura Peruana*. This is entitled *Los Poetas de la Colonia*. The second volume, *Los prosadores de la Colonia*, is announced to be in course of preparation. The first volume is an important work, valuable not only for its historical and critical features, but also for the bibliographical data it contains.—C. K. JONES.

Señor Manuel Segundo Sánchez, director of the National Library at Caracas, has added to his notable bibliographical contributions the following work: *El Publicista de Venezuela; Capítulos del Libro en Preparación; Los Incunables Venezolanos*, (Caracas, 1920, pp. 25). This paper contains a detailed historical and bibliographical account of the periodical founded by virtue of a resolution of the First Congreso Constituyente of Venezuela, in 1811.—C. K. JONES.



Volume 13 of Dr. Julio Cejador y Franca's *Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana* (Madrid, 1920), forms the first part of the *Época Contemporánea: 1908-1920*. This work is invaluable for reference regarding Hispanic American authors.—C. K. JONES.

Professor Clemens Brandenburger, in his *Neuere brasilische wissenschaftliche Litteratur*, which is reprinted from *Mitteilungen des Deutsch-Sudamerikanischen und Iberischen Instituts* (Köln), VIII. 1920, pp. 49-61, has made an excellent contribution to Brazilian bibliography, especially along historical and sociological lines during recent years. Dr. Brandenburger is at the head of the Board of Brazilian scholars who are preparing the great geographical, biographical, bibliographical, etc., Dictionary which the Instituto Historico de Rio de Janeiro is to publish in celebration of the centenary of the independence of Brazil. He is himself writing the Introduction which will form the first volume of this publication. The part relating to Pernambuco was compiled by Dr. Mario Melo, secretary of the Historical Association of Pernambuco (Instituto Archeologico-Geographico Pernambucano).—MANOEL DE LIMA OLIVEIRA.

Noronha Santos, chief of the section of the Municipal Archives, has compiled a very useful work, namely, *Indice da Revista Archivo do Districto Federal com Extracto Alfabético de Assumptos* (Rio de Janeiro, 1919). This contains an alphabetical index of all documents since the sixteenth century relating to the Brazilian capital and published in the records of the municipality.—MANOEL DE LIMA OLIVEIRA.

*Limites interestaduaes* (Rio de Janeiro, 1920), is the name of a recent work by Thiers Fleming. This was a lecture given by its distinguished author at the Public Library of Rio de Janeiro, November 11, 1920, relative to the boundary question between the states of the Brazilian union. Most of these questions have been settled, either by direct negotiation between the governments of the states, or by arbitration. Some were very important, as, for instance, that between Parana and Santa Catharina regarding the Misiones territory granted to Brazil by the award of President Cleveland in 1895. A few are to be decided shortly as a result of the meeting at Rio de Janeiro of all the delegates who had been especially appointed to deal with this matter. Only those concerning Bahia remain unsettled.—MANOEL DE LIMA OLIVEIRA.



A recent book of considerable interest is *S. Paulo nos primeiros Annos* (1554-1601); *Ensaio de Reconstituição Social* (Tours, 1920). Its author is Affonso d'Escagnolle Taunay, who is the son of one of the most brilliant of Brazilian writers, and the author of the famous *Retraite de la Laguna* an episode of the Paraguayan war, in which he took part as an officer. He is now the director of the Museu Paulista and is himself an historical writer. His new book, which is based on the admirably preserved records of the municipality of San Paulo, constitutes a curious and reliable reconstruction of Brazilian life in the sixteenth century.—MANOEL DE LIMA OLIVEIRA.

La Revue de Geneve, No. 5, November, 1920, published an article by Dr. Manoel de Lima Oliveira, entitled "Brésil (La Guerre, la Paix, et la Neutralité). Two other articles by the same author will also appear in the same review, namely, "Le Retour des Cendres", and "Le République Militaire et la République Civile".

*Revista do Brasil* (published at San Paulo) in its issue for November, 1920, contains an article by Dr. Percy Alvin Martin, entitled "O Brasil no segunda Conferencia Pan Americana".

Professor W. W. Pierson, Jr., of the University of North Carolina will give two courses in Hispanic American history at the University of Texas during the coming summer school session. Professor Pierson is working on a syllabus on Hispanic American history for the Institute of International Education.

Professor Isaac Joslin Cox will give two historical courses in the summer school at Northwestern University next summer.

Sr. D. Pedro Aguirre y Cerda, formerly head of the Chilean commission that arranged for the exchange of professorships between Chile and the United States, and former minister of public instruction and justice, has recently been appointed premier of the new Chilean cabinet, taking the portfolio of minister of the interior. Sr. Aguirre is the president of the radical or progressive party, which numbers in its ranks many of the young voters of the country, whose interests are broad and progressive. Sr. Aguirre is especially interested in educational reform, and he has extensively studied forms of education in the United States.



Sr. D. Carlos Cruz, the head of the Biblioteca Nacional of Chile, is the minister of war of the new cabinet. Sr. Cruz, who is a radical in politics, is the author of a number of works on folklore and history.

As exchange professor to Chile, Professor Gilmore, of the College of Agriculture of the University of California has been chosen for the current year. In return Chile has sent Professor Gálvez, who enjoys a high reputation in South American educational circles, both for his grasp of pedagogical principles and his ability to put them into practice. Sr. Gálvez will be in the United States between the months of April and November. The University of California, which has the management of the exchange professorships from the United States side, endeavored to have a professor from one of the eastern institutions chosen for Chile this year, but it was impossible to arrange dates for that purpose. The University of California is really not entitled to this exchange this year, for Dr. Chapman was sent to Chile by that institution last year, and the basic principle of the exchange is to have it shared in by all the best institutions of the United States.

Sr. D. Víctor Andrés Belaunde, the Peruvian scholar, who has been delivering addresses in a number of Universities of the United States, is the owner and editor of *Mercurio Peruano*, one of the foremost reviews of South America. Among the notable addresses that have been given are one on "Inca Communism", and one on "Hispanic American Culture and Ideals".



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION,  
ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, published, Quarterly at Baltimore, Md. for April 1, 1921.  
State of Washington, D. C.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared James A. Robertson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March, 1921.

[Seal.]

WILLIAM R. NAGEL,

Notary Public, D. C.

(My commission expires October 21, 1925.)



